

The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

VOLUME X

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MARCH, 1930

The Modern American Baseball Player

J. Monroe Sweeney

The College Honor Roll in Track and Field

A discussion of the form used by athletes on the College Honor Roll in Track & Field for 1929

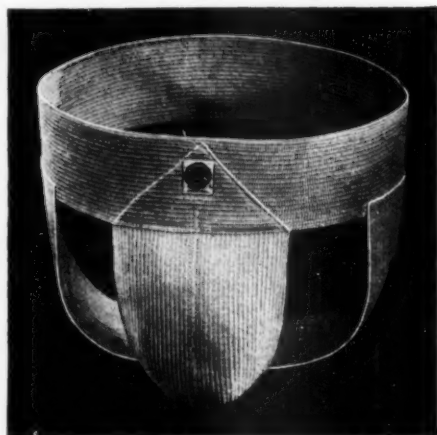
Report of the Eighth Annual National Collegiate Association Meet of 1929

A. A. Stagg

The Administration of Home Talent Baseball Leagues

Anton M. Pfiffner





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The March Journal

AS the March issue of THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL reaches the coaches, the basketball season will be practically over, and baseball and track will have begun to occupy the center of attention in the athletic world. The state and national high school basketball tournaments are yet to be played, however, and these will be covered in later issues of the JOURNAL.

The JOURNAL contains this month a review of the very successful track and field season of 1929. Three world's records were established by college athletes, and the standard of performance in all events was unusually high. Intimate studies of the outstanding track and field athletes of the past year are contained in the article, "The College Honor Roll in Track and Field."

The organization of a successful home talent amateur baseball league is described in the article by Anton M. Pfiffner. For many years, Mr. Pfiffner has been associated with baseball and baseball players; for the last five or more years with the Portage County, Wisconsin, home talent league. His experience bears out to a marked degree the findings of an investigation conducted a few years ago by the National Amateur Athletic Federation. High school and college coaches who are associated directly or indirectly with amateur baseball will find Mr. Pfiffner's article both interesting and helpful.

Amateur Baseball

THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL for a number of years has been calling attention to the fact that school and college baseball and amateur baseball of all forms is deserving of more attention than is now being given this sport. The boys who play on the school and college baseball teams probably get more recreation and enjoyment from the actual playing of this game than they do from the pleasure that comes from performing their part as members of other athletic teams.

In this period in which most of our sports have prospered, amateur baseball has not grown accordingly, chiefly for the reason that the game has been so highly professionalized that it has now become top-heavy; that is, baseball in the major leagues is prospering, but baseball in the minor leagues and in amateur circles has not likewise prospered. In our efforts to imitate the big league managers throughout the country, we have attempted to pay the boys who play on the town teams, and, almost without exception, these efforts have been doomed to economic failure. Further, the men who for the most part have assumed the responsibility of promoting baseball outside of the schools and colleges have not been concerned with the problem of developing players, but have been content rather with the exploitation of players already developed by others.

The men who are administering amateur athletics throughout this country have an opportunity to show that baseball will thrive if properly administered, and that it cannot hope to succeed if it is conducted solely as a professional enterprise.

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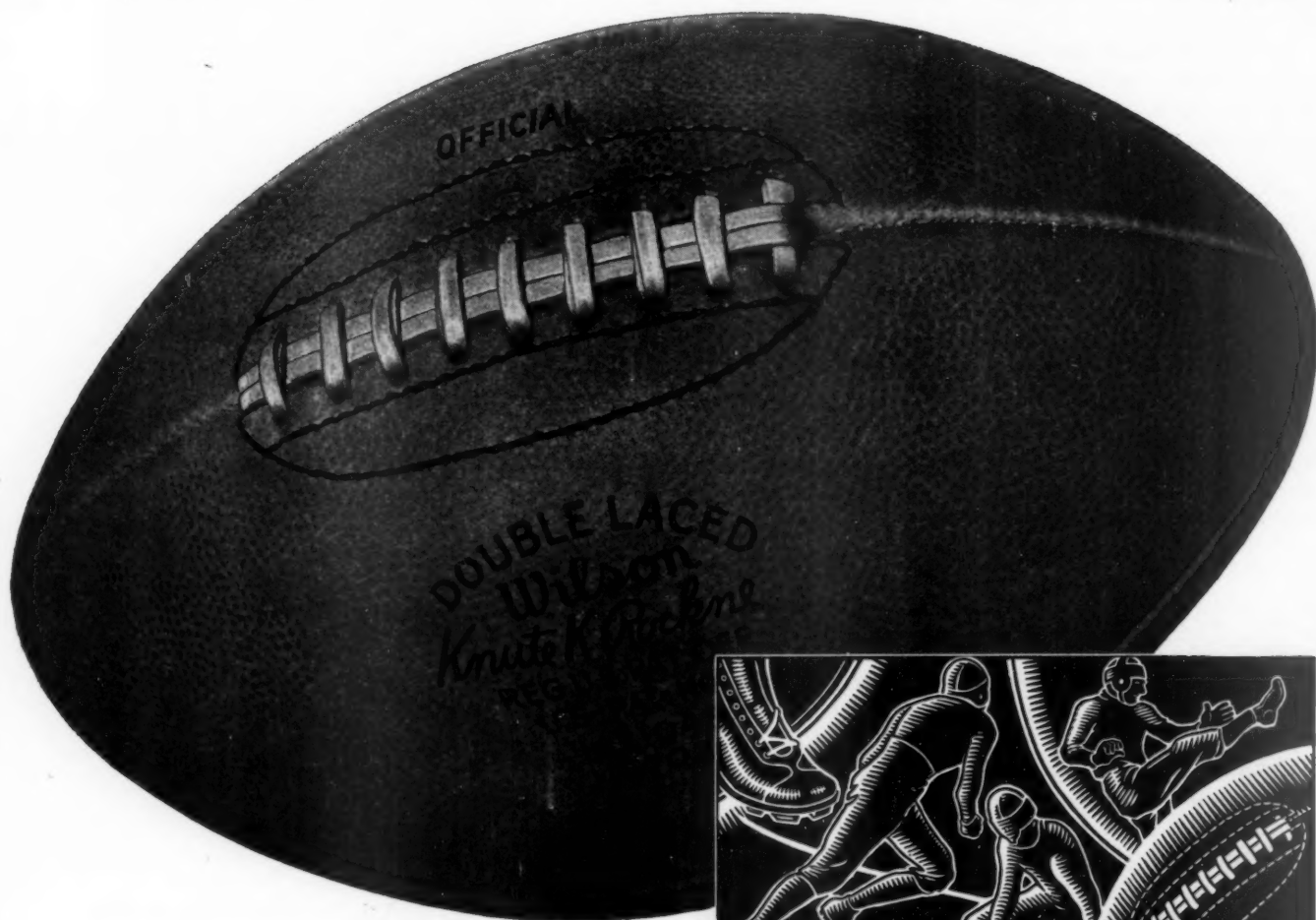
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The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

Nation-Wide Amateur Athletics

Volume X

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

No. 7

The Modern American Baseball Player

This article by a professional umpire and former college player may profitably be read by young players as well as by their coaches

By J. Monroe Sweeney

ALL baseball coaches who have had experience either as high school, college or professional players have their own hobbies in coaching their boys. I will attempt in my own little way to point out some of the things that have been a great help to me in forming baseball teams of boys and men and to tell of some of the faults I have seen in many boys who could easily have made the big grade had they used their brains. Too many young ball players fail to use their eyes or think baseball and these never reach the top of the ladder. Too many youngsters think only of hitting the apple out of the lot and lose track of inside baseball.

In selecting a baseball team, I try to secure a good catcher, pitcher, shortstop and second base combination, and a good fast center fielder. One can fill in at first and third base and also in right and left field if he has the network of the other five positions. The catcher is to the baseball team what the quarterback is to the football team, as he always has the play in front of him, and should be one of the best leaders on the team, with a brain and mouth to call the plays to other men, especially in the infield. He must have a good arm and a quick brain, as well as be a good receiver and a good judge of opposing batters. The catcher should be awake at all times to learn anything that he can from the opponents. It has been said that a good, smart catcher can make a baseball team.

Pitching to me is control. A good fast ball, a curve, a slow ball and a deceiving change of space must be in the pitcher's makeup. Deception means much to the successful baseball pitcher; he should also develop the right kind of temperament, as a pitcher who loses his head on any kind of a decision will fail. First of all, the young pitcher should know how to stand on the rubber both when the

bases are empty and when there are men on the bases. He should be able to judge and maneuver base runners and batters. The pitcher should always be awake for any kind of a play. His ability to place the ball where he wants to, will break up many an offensive play of his opponents, and help his team mates to play better baseball. There is nothing so disheartening to an infielder as to be crossed up by having a batter hit through him, when his own pitcher was called upon to waste a ball on the batter. This makes his men lose confidence in him and splits up defensive team play.

When playing any of the infield positions, I always like to have my men say to themselves, "This batter will hit to me." If this is done I am sure that they are in the ball game, as they will have the play mapped out in their minds, because they will then know what to do if the batter does hit to them.

Starting at the keystone combination, it has been said that a team is only as strong as its shortstop, and, in a way, this is true, as a good, fast short field man can stop up many plays, but he must have the help of

a good second sacker also, as this help will put away many double plays during the season and cut down many stolen bases. The shortstop and second sackers should both have good arms also, as much depends upon their ability to handle the thrown balls and to get rid of them in a speedy manner. Owing to the large number of balls hit to the shortstop, he is called upon to cover much territory; and the good second baseman, who should also cover a large amount of ground, is a valuable addition to any ball club. These two men must work together and never get crossed up as to which one is to cover the base on throws. Teamwork here is a necessity to a successful ball club.

The team with a tall first sacker, who can use his hands fast, reach far, pick 'em out of the dirt, and shift his position on the base quickly, is a Christmas package to any coach or manager.

The good third sacker is also a valuable addition to what makes up a happy defense combination. He also must have a good arm and must get 'em now or miss 'em, as they come down the third base line plenty fast. He should have a good arm and should never take his eye off the batter or be fooled by having one of the batters lay it down in his territory. He can be the pepper box of the infield and work in always with the pitcher and catcher. Like the catcher and other players, this man should never lose track of how many men are down, what the score is, or what inning is being played, as the play of the opponents, to a great extent, depends upon these very things.

This center fielder, about whom I have already spoken should be one of the fastest men on the team, should back up the other two men, and help to keep them all awake. Hitting strength should be put in the outfield, and each man should be a good judge of fly balls and should have good arms

A GRADUATE of Bethany College, J. Monroe Sweeney has coached in the high schools of West Virginia, Oklahoma and Texas, and at Randolph College. He has umpired baseball in the Virginia, Texas, National and Pacific Coast leagues, and is now with the last organization. During the World War he left college to enter the service, and was commissioned ensign in naval aviation.

as well. Too many players in baseball are praying that the batter does not hit to them, in place of wanting the batter to hit to them, as they can never make a name for themselves by not handling the ball. The outfield is no place for the loafer, and many fellows are not in the game enough with their thoughts when playing in the outfield. It takes nine men, thinking at all times, to make a ball team, and each position is an important cog in that big nine-man-machine that wants to reach the top of the heap at the end of the race.

The positions above really form the defensive side of baseball, and it is the duty of each of these men to stop the opponents from getting on the bags and crossing the home plate. They must be quick, fast thinkers, and never take their eyes off the baseball or the opponents while the game is going on.

Coming to the offensive side of baseball, I must say that the home run hitters in baseball are few and far between, considering the number of boys who are playing the great American game of today, and I am sorry to say that good sacrifice men and good base runners are decreasing in our baseball game. It has been said that hitters are born and not made, but I cannot agree to this, as a boy can make himself a hitter if he will try until he gains confidence and finds a style that fits him at the plate. Too many young ball players try to imitate some big leaguer, which is only natural in our hero worshipping times, but they are making a mistake often in so doing, as they lose much of their own hitting power.

A good hitter should be able to hit any kind of a ball, whether it be fast, curve, slow, high or low, just as long as it is somewhere near the plate. He should have a good eye and good judgment, as many of the greatest baseball players were those who had the ability to work the pitcher for walks. The hitter must remember that he is standing up at that plate fighting a battle with the opposing pitcher and his other eight lieutenants. He should work his opponent all that he can, and, when once he has gained the advantage at the plate, he should make the best of it. I will explain the last phrase by saying that too many young ball players never take their bats off their shoulders enough to get their cuts at the ball. When a boy is swinging at that old apple, he is dangerous with the willow, but not so dangerous if he keeps his bat on his shoulder. I have also seen many a young fellow, after he has worked hard to get the pitcher in the hole,

relinquish that advantage by letting the umpire call strikes on him, when he might have picked his ball to hit.

The young ball player of today does not play the old battle enough with his eyes and brain. There is too much thought of just hitting the ball and not enough thought of sacrifice hitting, hit-and-run plays, and squeeze plays, and a successful offense must have all of these three things. The old sacrifice hitters knew what the word meant and laid the ball down first before they tried to beat the bunt out. Nowadays, it seems that young ball players have just turned things around and try to beat out the ball before they lay it down. The result is that often the ball rolls foul on a couple of attempts to bunt and then the whole play of the game has to be changed and the batter has to hit. It surely is hard on a coach and manager of a ball team to have some one come up to the bat who cannot bunt, when such a play would win the ball game. Too much time is spent today on straight away hitting and too little time on sacrifice hitting.

On a hit-and-run play, also, the batter must go through with the play or make it appear to the fans that the runner has made a mistake, when in reality the boner was pulled by the man at the bat. Signals for squeeze plays and hit-and-run plays are many, but the best ones seem to be the repetition of things that the batter does, when there is no one on base. There should be no alibis from either runners or batters for not going through with signals, as this is a big part of offensive baseball and is necessary. The smart batter will also help the base runner, when he is attempting to steal, by taking a cut at the ball, but we do not see enough of this in our modern baseball.

Coaching on the bases is one of the biggest parts of offensive baseball and it is a hard matter for high school and college coaches to secure men for these positions. These base coaches should use their hands while coaching and should have a good healthy pair of lungs to help out the runners. They should always be awake and never permit the runners to go to sleep. With signals, I believe that it is best to have a set of team signals, with runners and batters checking with each other or with the base coaches. They should be simple and easily changed in case the opponents get wise to them.

Team mates of the hitter should encourage him at the bat at all times and be in the ball game just as though they themselves were hitting. There should be no one permitted on the

bench but players, and their whole attention should be on the ball game and their opponents while the game is going on.

I have already talked a little on defensive and offensive baseball and would like to offer a little criticism to the modern baseball boy with the hope in mind that he can see and play baseball from all angles.

Baseball is not a game for the highly temperamental boy who cannot control his temper. The sooner he learns this lesson the further he will go in baseball. He must learn to cooperate with his team mates and coaches and managers for the best interests of team play and must not allow himself to get swell-headed and look too much to personal glory. Young ball players should strive to keep themselves in the best of condition and reach as high in the profession as possible. They can reach this success only through hard work with their own team mates and not by thoughts of their own individual glory. They must learn to hit, run, and sacrifice, and play the game from all angles. They should also try to make themselves good coaches, so that their managers can use them in these positions at some times. It has often been said that one does not really learn the game of baseball until one starts to teach it, and this would be something good for the young ball player to do. Base stealing, sacrifice hitting, and coaching are all arts to develop, but they are only a part of that big game of baseball, and one who can do them all makes the valuable man for his team.

The managers and coaches of today are too prone to let boys go from their teams unless they are stars immediately. Young ball players need encouragement more than any other boys, as the hardest critics in sports of today are baseball critics and second guessers. The coach and manager should at all times stick to the last for his players, and he will find that usually they will do the same by him, and both will succeed.

Umpire baiting is something that the ball player of today should discard from his thoughts, as this does not help him or the game of baseball either. The man with the indicator is only human after all, and he misses 'em once in a while but not nearly so often as the player misses the swift curves or commits errors in the field.

Baseball is a game for quick thinking, speedy running, accurate throwing, sure catching, hitting and fighting young athletes, and I hope that this little story will help to make better players of many of these lads.

The College Honor Roll in Track and Field

FOR the fifth year THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL presents to its readers a study of the form used by the leading track and field athletes of the United States. Selecting All-American football, basketball and hockey teams is largely a matter of opinion at best, but picking All-American track athletes is more exact, as the track and field performances are measurable and comparable.

The Track and Field Rules Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association each year selects for its Honor Roll the five men having the best records in each of fifteen events during the season. Where several men tie for fifth place the names of all are listed. This article deals with the performances of and the form used by the men on this Honor Roll.

As was the case in 1928, all sections of the country are represented on the Honor Roll for 1929. The Far West has men in fourteen of the fifteen events, the East in thirteen events, the Middle West in twelve, the Southwest in eight and the South in three.

Seven of the men on the Honor Roll qualified in two events. Simpson of Ohio State, Tolan of Michigan, and Bracey of Rice Institute, placed in both the 100 yard dash and the 220 yard dash; Rockaway of Ohio State, and Anderson of the University of Washington in both the low and high hurdles; Krenz of Stanford in the shot and discus; and Edmonds of Stanford in the low hurdles and pole vault.

Three world's records were established by college athletes during the 1929 season. Simpson was clocked in 9.4 seconds in the 100 yard dash in the N.C.A.A. meet at Chicago against a field which included Bracey, Tolan, Leland of Texas Christian, Elder of Notre Dame, and Wilcox of Kansas, who finished in the order named. Rockaway set a new world's mark of

By John L. Griffith

A discussion of the form used by athletes on the College Honor Roll in Track and Field for 1929.

22.8 seconds in the low hurdles at the Western Conference meet. The third world's record to be established was that by Ed Moeller of the University of Oregon in the Oregon-Washington meet when he hurled the discus 160 feet 1 inch. World's records were equaled by Simpson in the 220 yard

by the best performer, but by the men following him. In ten events, the fifth or last man on the 1929 Honor Roll has a record superior to that of the corresponding man on the 1928 Roll. This would indicate improvement in the average 1929 performance.

Greatest improvement seems to have been made in the 100 yard dash, the 220 yard hurdles and the discus. Other events in which the 1929 records surpass the times or distances of 1928 are the 220 yard dash, the 880 yard run, the mile, the two mile, the shot put and the hammer throw. In the 440, the broad jump, the high jump, the pole vault and the javelin, the 1928 records are the better. In one of these events, the javelin, an intercollegiate record, and in two events, the broad jump and the pole vault, world's records were established by college athletes in 1928, which may account for the failure to better these marks during the 1929 season.

In 1928, a 100 yard record of 9.8 seconds was enough to win a place on the Honor Roll. Eleven men on this roll were credited with this as their best time. In 1929, a record of 9.6 seconds was necessary to warrant consideration. Bracey and Simpson were the only men in 1928 to make the distance in less than 9.7 seconds. In 1929, seven men bettered this time, and three men, Simpson,

Tolan and Leland, equaled or bettered the best 1928 time in this event. Three of the 100 yard dash men of the 1928 Honor Roll, Simpson, Bracey and Borah, are included on the 1929 Roll. Several of the fifteen men on the 1928 list graduated in that year. Some were eliminated because of the improvement of old men or the entrance into competition of new and faster men. Of the three athletes who are on the Roll for both years, two are credited with faster time in 1929 than the year before. Simp-

The Colleges Represented in the 1929 Honor Roll

Abilene Christian College	Northwestern University
Alabama Polytechnic Inst.	Ohio State University
Alfred University	College of the Ozarks
Brown University	Oklahoma Baptist Univ.
University of California	University of Oklahoma
Colgate University	University of Oregon
University of Colorado	Pennsylvania State College
Columbia University	University of Pennsylvania
Cornell University	University of Pittsburgh
Denison University	Princeton University
Denton Teachers College	Rice Institute
Harvard University	U. of Southern California
University of Illinois	Stanford University
University of Iowa	Texas A. and M. College
Kansas State Teachers Col.	Texas Christian University
(Emporia)	University of Utah
Loyola University	University of Washington
(New Orleans)	U. S. Military Academy
University of Maine	Western State Teachers Col.
University of Michigan	Whittier College
New York University	Yale University

dash and by Anderson in the 120 yard high hurdles. Philip Edwards of New York University, by running the 880 in 1 minute 52.2 seconds, equaled the collegiate mark established by Ted Meredith in 1916.

In nine of the fifteen events, the best records of 1929 are better than those of the previous year; in five events, the 1928 records still remain superior; while in one event, the high hurdles, the record is the same for both of these years. Not only is the marked improvement in 1929 shown

COLLEGIATE HONOR ROLL

100 YARD DASH			220 YARD LOW HURDLES		
Simpson (Ohio State).....	9.4s	National Collegiate Meet.	Rockaway (Ohio State).....	22.8s	Western Conference Meet.
Tolan (Michigan).....	9.5s	Western Conference Meet.	Anderson (Washington).....	23.2s	Washington Conference Meet.
Leland (Texas Christian).....	9.5s	Texas Christian-Baylor Dual Meet.	Kieselhorst (Yale).....	23.3s	I.C.A.A.A. Meet.
Borah (Southern California).....	9.6s	Fresno Relays.	Edmonds (Stanford).....	23.6s	California Conference Meet.
Bracey (Rice).....	9.6s	National Collegiate Meet (heat).	J. Payne (So. California).....	23.6s	California Conference Meet.
Hutson (Denison).....	9.6s	Buckeye Conference Meet.	Slocum (Texas Agri.).....	23.6s	Texas vs. Texas Agri.
Toppino (Loyola of New Orleans).....	9.6s	Southern Assn. A.A.U. Meet.	RUNNING BROAD JUMP		
220 YARD DASH			Hill (So. California).....	25ft. 7/8 in.	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet.
Simpson (Ohio State).....	20.6s	Western Conference Meet.	Gordon (Iowa).....	24ft. 8 1/2 in.	National Collegiate Meet.
George (Whittier).....	20.6s	So. California Conference Meet.	Boyle (Pennsylvania).....	24ft. 7 in.	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet.
Tolan (Michigan).....	20.9s	Iowa vs. Michigan.	Paul (So. California).....	24ft. 2 1/2 in.	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet.
Bracey (Rice).....	21.1s	National Collegiate Meet (heat).	Rice (Coll. of Ozarks).....	24ft. 1 1/2 in.	Arkansas State Meet.
Kent (Colgate).....	21.1s	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet.	RUNNING HIGH JUMP		
Pendleton (Washington).....	21.1s	Washington vs. Washington State.	Shelby (Oklahoma).....	6ft. 3 3/4 in.	Oklahoma vs. Kansas Agri.
White (Colorado).....	21.1s	East. Div. Rock. Mtn. Conf. Meet.	Hedges (Princeton).....	6ft. 3 3/4 in.	Princeton vs. Yale.
440 YARD RUN			Pump (Colgate).....	6ft. 3 in.	I.C.A.A.A.A. Indoor Meet.
Walter (Northwestern).....	47.9s	National Collegiate Meet.	Russell (Brown).....	6ft. 2 1/2 in.	Army-Brown-Colgate Meet.
Bowen (Pittsburgh).....	48.3s	Pittsburgh vs. Ohio State.	POLE VAULT		
Williamson (Okla. Baptist).....	48.3s	National Collegiate Meet (heat).	Sturdy (Yale).....	14ft.	New York A.C. Indoor Meet.
Long (Utah).....	48.4s	Utah vs. Utah Agri.	Pickard (Pittsburgh).....	13ft. 10 in.	New York A.C. Indoor Meet.
880 YARD RUN			Williams (So. California).....	13ft. 10 in.	Stanford vs. Southern California.
Edwards (New York Uni.).....	1m. 52.2s	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet.	Edmonds (Stanford).....	13ft. 9 in.	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet.
White (Illinois).....	1m. 54.4s	Western Conference Meet.	Warne (Northwestern).....	13ft. 8 1/2 in.	National Collegiate Meet.
Genung (Washington).....	1m. 55s	National Collegiate Meet.	16 POUND SHOT PUT		
Vaughn (Abilene Christ.).....	1m. 55.4s	Texas State Meet.	Rotherth (Stanford).....	51ft. 1 1/2 in.	California Intercollegiate Meet.
Gaines (West. State Teach.).....	1m. 55.5s	Michigan State Intercollegiate Meet.	Jessup (Washington).....	50ft. 2 1/2 in.	Washington vs. Washington State.
1 MILE RUN			Krenz (Stanford).....	50ft. 1 1/2 in.	Stanford vs. Washington.
Offenhauser (Penn State).....	4m. 16.2s	Penn State vs. Syracuse.	Sprague (West Point).....	49ft. 8 in.	Army-Brown-Colgate Meet.
Kiser (Washington).....	4m. 16.3s	Pacific Northwest Conference Meet.	Berlinger (Pennsylvania).....	49ft. 3 3/4 in.	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet.
Getz (Alfred).....	4m. 19.4s	National Collegiate Meet.	DISCUS THROW		
Hickey (New York Univ.).....	4m. 20s	I.C.A.A.A.A. Indoor Meet.	Moeller (Oregon).....	160ft. 1 in.	Oregon vs. Washington.
Simpson (Denton Tehrs.).....	4m. 20s	Texas Intercollegiate A.A. Meet.	Rasmus (Ohio State).....	159ft. 1 1/2 in.	National Collegiate Meet.
2 MILE RUN			Jark (West Point).....	158ft. 2 1/2 in.	Drake Relays.
Reid (Harvard).....	9m. 22s	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet.	Anderson (Cornell).....	157ft. 5 1/2 in.	Ohio Relays.
Abbott (Illinois).....	9m. 24.4s	Western Conference Indoor Meet.	Krenz (Stanford).....	156ft. 2 in.	California vs. Stanford.
Sellers (Washington).....	9m. 27.5s	Washington vs. Oregon State.	16 POUND HAMMER THROW		
Hagen (Columbia).....	9m. 31s	I.C.A.A.A.A. Indoor Meet.	Black (Maine).....	171ft. 1 in.	New England Intercollegiate Meet.
Mossman (California).....	9m. 34.6s	California vs. Washington.	Ketz (Michigan).....	165ft. 10 in.	Iowa vs. Michigan.
120 YARD HIGH HURDLES			Conner (Yale).....	165ft. 2 1/2 in.	Princeton vs. Yale.
Anderson (Washington).....	14.4s	Pacific Northwest Conference Meet.	Gwinn (Pittsburgh).....	163ft. 9 1/2 in.	National Collegiate Meet.
Collier (Brown).....	14.6s	(New England Intercollegiate).	Worden (Cornell).....	161ft. 3 1/2 in.	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet.
Nichols (Stanford).....	14.6s	West Coast Relays.	JAVELIN THROW		
Rockaway (Ohio State).....	14.7s	National Collegiate Meet.	Curtice (California).....	209ft. 9 1/2 in.	California Intercollegiate Meet.
Beard (Alabama Poly).....	14.8s	Southern Relays.	Bevan (Emporia Tehrs.).....	208ft. 4 in.	Southern Methodist Relays.
			Kibby (Stanford).....	204ft. 7 in.	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet.
			Floyd (Texas Agri.).....	204ft. 6 in.	Southwest Conference Meet.

son bettered his time over that of last year by two-tenths of a second when he established his world's record of 9.4 seconds. Bracey was only inches behind in this race, but the best time he is credited with is 9.6, one-tenth of a second slower than his best 1928 time. Borah's best 1929 performance is two-tenths of a second faster than that of the previous year.

So great an advance was made in the discus in 1929 that the best throw of 1928 would not have been good enough to include in the more recent list. Three men, Moeller of the University of Oregon, Rasmus of Ohio State, and Jark of West Point, in 1929 surpassed the world's record of 1928.

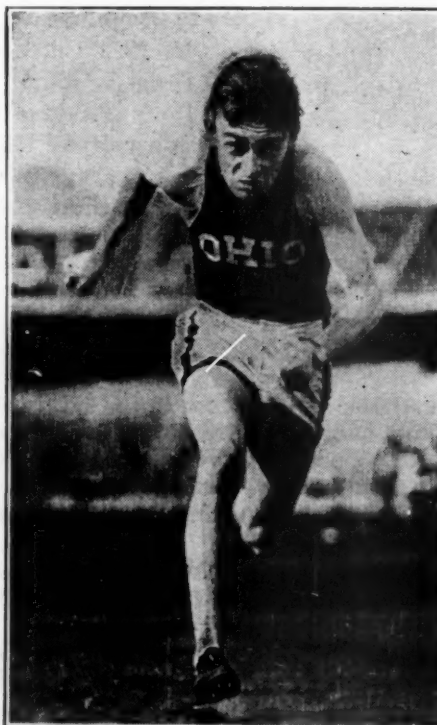
In the 220 yard low hurdles, Rockaway bettered his own time of 1928 by nearly a second. His record of 1929 is four-tenths of a second faster than the best time of 1928, which was equaled by Anderson of the University of Washington. In the 220 yard dash, both Simpson and George of Whittier surpassed the best 1928 time. Both Offenhauser of Penn State and Kiser of Washington bettered Kiser's 1928 time in the mile. Reid of Harvard improved upon the time in the two mile made by Abbott of Illinois in 1928, while Abbott did not equal his time of the year before. Rotherth of Stanford threw the shot a few inches farther than did Brix in 1928, and Black of Maine, one of the two athletes to lead his event both years, bet-

tered his 1928 mark in the hammer throw by nearly three feet.

In two cases where the 1929 distance or time falls short of the 1928 record, the difference is slight. Walter of Northwestern failed by two-tenths of a second to match the time made by Spencer of Stanford in 1928. While the first place record in the pole

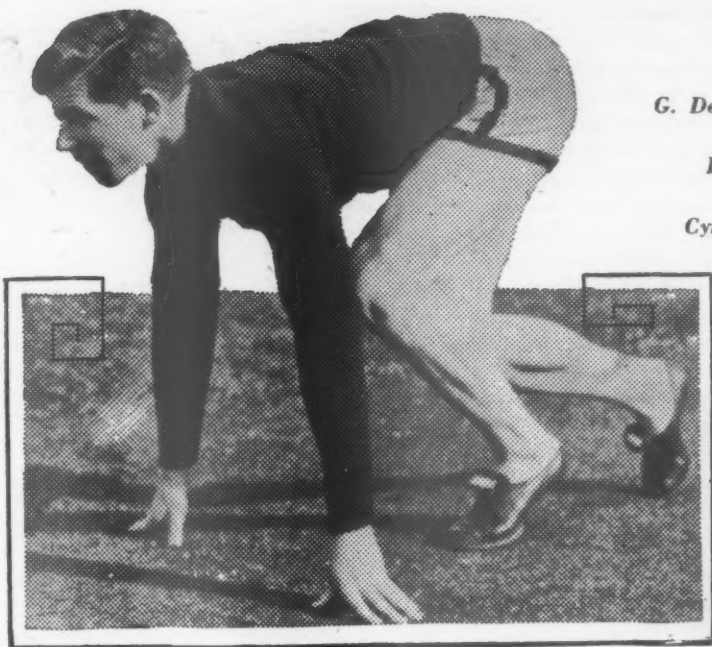
vault is better in 1928 than in 1929, the second place mark favors the latter year. In the broad and high jumps, however, the 1928 marks are decidedly superior. King's 1928 high jump mark is nearly three inches higher than that made by Shelby of Oklahoma. Hamm's 1928 broad jump mark is better by almost a foot than Hill's, and Dyer's mark for second place in 1928 is better than Gordon's second place record.

Although several of the men who led the field in their events in 1928 were in school in 1929, so keen was the competition that in only two instances, Anderson in the high hurdles and Black in the hammer throw, were these men able to retain the first position on the Honor Roll.



George Simpson, Ohio State.

GEORGE SIMPSON of Ohio State University, a Columbus product, last year set a new world's record in the 100 yard dash and has still another season of collegiate competition. His brilliant record, as reported by W. D. Griffith of Ohio State, is as follows: National Interscholastic record holder for 100 yard dash—9.8 seconds; member National Interscholastic record holding team for 880 yard relay, Columbus East High School—1 minute 30.8 seconds; co-holder of 60 yard dash record—6.2 seconds; champion Ohio Relays—two successive years (1928—9.6; 1929—9.5); champion Penn Relays—two



(Right)
G. DeArmond Hutson, Denison University.

(Left)
Richard Kent, Colgate University.

(Below)
Cyrus Leland, Texas Christian College.



(Left)
Charley Borah, Southern California.

(Left, below)
Eddie Tolan, University of Michigan.

(Below)
Claude Bracey, Rice Institute.



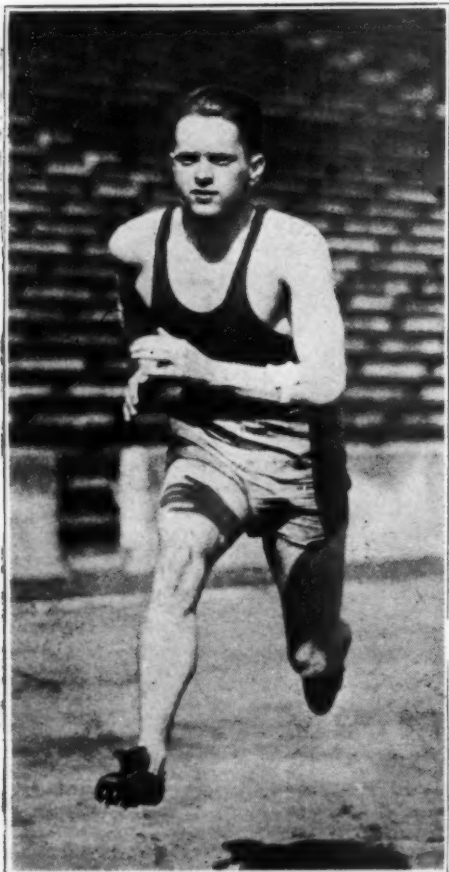
successive years (1928—10.2; 1929—9.6); champion Western Conference—two years in 220 yard dash (1928—21.3; 1929—20.6); champion Western Conference—one year in 100 yard dash (1928—9.8); N.C.A.A. champion—100 yard dash (1929—9.4); N.C.A.A. champion—220 yard dash (1929—20.8); holder of world's record in 100 yard dash—9.4 seconds.

Concerning Tolan, Steve Farrell, veteran track coach of the University of Michigan, writes:

"Eddie Tolan is no doubt the smallest man of the present day fast sprinters. He is twenty years of age, stands five feet, four inches and weighs 138 pounds.

"He came to Michigan from Detroit and was a very smooth runner in his high school days. Tolan is not a very good starter. In fact, he was the last man in his races last year at the 40 yard mark. But from this point on he is the fastest man that ever represented Michigan. If he was able to run the first 40 yards as fast as Hubbard, there is no man running today who would be able to beat him.

"He developed very slowly, and when Hoyt, who took charge of the team at the Kansas Relays in April, returned, he reported that Tolan was about the poorest sprinter he ever went away from Michigan with. The



Crosby Pendleton, University of Washington.

following week at the Drake Relays he showed a lot of speed (in the rain) and from this date on he was improving every week. At the Conference meet held at Northwestern he had reached top form and won his trials and final heats in record time. He had gone stale by the time he competed at the Nationals at Chicago. After a two weeks rest he started training for the A.A.U. championships at Denver, Colorado, and won both the 100 and 220 yards from a fast field. From Denver he went to Vancouver and competed against Percy Williams, the hero of the Olympic games. The race was so close that the officials had to go into a huddle to decide the winner, and after about ten minutes debate they gave it to Williams. Tolan won the 220 yards that day and Williams did not start. From Vancouver he went direct to New York and took a trip abroad, competed in eighteen races and won sixteen against the pick of foreign sprinters. He tied the world's record in the 100 and 200 meters on two occasions.

"Tolan has never used starting blocks in his races but once and this was at the Illinois-Michigan dual meet when the track was two inches under water and he was unable to locate his starting holes."

Coach F. A. Schmidt of Texas Christian writes as follows of his dash star:

"Cyrus Leland is nineteen years old and a junior in college. His home is in Fort Worth, Texas. He attended Lubbock, Texas, High School.

"Leland's best time in the 100 was made in a dual meet against Baylor University, in which he was timed at 9.5 seconds. At the S.M.U. Relays in Dallas, Bracey of Rice was clocked in 9.4 with Leland but an eyelash behind him. Leland placed fourth in both the 100 and 220 at the National Intercollegiates at Chicago and won the 220 in the Southwest Conference meet, defeating Bracey. He won the Junior A.A.U. Championship at Denver in 9.8. In this meet he also won the 220 yard dash.

"Leland has a great finish. He has usually been able to overtake his opponents at the finish. His lack of a fast get-away has largely been the cause of his losses in meets. In the indoor meet, February 7th, at the Millrose Athletic Club games at Madison Square Garden, Leland finished third in the 60 yard dash. Elder of Notre Dame was first and John Fitzpatrick of Canada was second.

"As a football player, Leland was one of the leading scorers in the Southwest Conference and was voted



Emmett Toppino, Loyola University (New Orleans).

the Houston Post-Dispatch trophy as the most valuable player in the Conference. Leland is almost six feet tall and weighs 165 pounds."

Concerning Borah, Alfred Wesson of Southern California, writes the following:

"Charley Borah, dash star at the University of Southern California from 1927 to 1929, is one of the smoothest running of all the high class sprinters Coach Dean Cromwell has developed at the Trojan institution. Borah's free-swinging arm and leg action when in full stride is a perfect picture of coordination, and because he runs so easily he does not appear to be making the speed of many sprinters who work harder but have not the natural fleetness of foot.

"As a sophomore, Borah won the 100 yard finals in the I.C.A.A.A. in 9.8 seconds and set a new record in the 220 in the Intercollegiates when he won this event in 20.9 seconds. As a junior and senior he was suffering

from pulled muscles when the I.C.A.A.A. meet was held and had to be withdrawn from the races.

"Borah was national 220 yard champion in 1928 and was a member of the American relay team that won the 400 meter event in 41 seconds in the 1928 Olympic Games in Amsterdam."

Claude O. Bracey of Rice Institute, who ranked first in both the 100 and 220 yard dashes in 1928, had some outstanding 1929 victories to his credit. At the Drake Relays he defeated Elder of Notre Dame and Tolan of Michigan in the 100 yard dash, and, in the same event at the Southern Methodist Relays, he won from Leland and Simpson. He was clocked in this latter meet in 9.4 seconds, but because of a helping wind the mark was not allowed. He also won the 100 yard dash in the Southwest Conference meet, defeating Leland and other fast dash men.

"Among the leading sprinters of the country is G. DeArmond Hutson, Denison University, Granville, Ohio, junior, whose speed records in Ohio are bettered only by George Simpson, Ohio State, who holds the world's record in the century," writes Paul B. Green.

"Hutson, who represented Denison at the National Intercollegiate meet in Chicago last June, is a graduate of Mercersburg Academy in Pennsylvania. Representing Mercersburg in the Stagg Interscholastic meet in 1927, he set National Academy records in the 100 yard dash at 9.9 and in the 220 at 21.8 seconds, which still stand. He was also a member of the Mercersburg 440 yard relay team which set the World's Interscholastic record of 42.8 seconds.

"At Denison in 1928 he won the Buckeye Conference freshman telegraphic meet with the time of 9.8 for the 100 yard dash. In the 1929 Buckeye meet, Hutson won the hundred with the time of 9.6, and placed second in the 220 after a falling start. The time average for Hutson in all meets last year in the hundred was 9.8 seconds.

"At Chicago in June, Hutson ran great races against a field which included Simpson, Bracey, Tolan, Elder, and Leland, placing seventh in the 100 and sixth in the 220 yard dashes.

"Hutson's home is in Detroit, Michigan, where he attended high school, and, as one press correspondent wrote last spring, 'received racing experience chasing Tolan around the school house.'

"Hutson is of stocky, if short, build, but has a long stride. He is a consistent trainer, and is thoroughly

devoted to sprinting—and winning."

F. T. Gormley writes as follows of the New Orleans dash star:

"Emmett Toppino is a student at Loyola University, this being his junior year. He is the fastest 100 yard man that we have developed in this part of the South since we began running such a thing as a 100 yard dash. As a high school boy at the A.A.U. meet in Houston, Texas, I saw him win a 100 yard dash in 9.8. He came back next day in the Senior A.A.U. Championship and was just nosed out in 10 seconds flat by the Southwest Conference champion. A year later he entered Loyola University, but did not take part in track during his freshman year, which I believe was a very good idea on the

part of his friends who advised him at that time to rest up a year.

"Last spring during our A.A.U. weekly handicap games, which take place every week-end during March and part of April, Toppino ran 100 yards in 9.8 seconds four times, and in the L.S.U.-Loyola dual meet he ran the 100 yards in 9.7 seconds and the 220 in 21 seconds flat, defeating Percy Brown, the present Southern Conference champion very handily in both races. A few weeks later in the Handicap meet held under the auspices of the DeMolay he was just nosed out in the preliminary heat and in the final for first place. The time of the winner, who had a very liberal handicap in both races, was 9.5 seconds; thus, Toppino's time must have been at least 9.6 seconds, as he was just a whisker behind in each race. In the Southern A.A.U. Championships last spring, Toppino won the 100 yards in 9.6 seconds.

"He is 20 years old, stands five feet, seven inches and at present is ten pounds heavier than he was last year, his weight being now 140 pounds. He gets off fairly fast, but I look to see a little improvement in his starting this spring. His stride when running measures about seven and three-quarters feet, almost eight feet."

George of Whittier College won his place on the Honor Roll in the Southern California Conference meet when he ran the 220 yard dash in 20.6 seconds. In the same meet, he won the 100 yard dash in 10 seconds flat.

"Richard G. Kent, of Colgate University, Hamilton, New York, the holder of the Intercollegiate or I.C.A.A.A. 220 yard championship, runs with about as near perfect leg action as a sprinter ever attains," according to Henry K. Elmer. "He has no kick-up behind, has fine knee lift in front, and he has a perfect straight ahead piston action. Kent is a slower starter than most champions, but he conquers with his tremendous leg drive. This leg drive carries him to a great finish after the first 100 yards of a 220 yard dash, as shown by his time of 21.1 seconds at the Intercollegiate last year. He uses the double leg push, placing his feet in holes quite close together. In many ways he is ideally built for a sprinter, weighing 165 pounds, being five feet, eleven inches tall, and having a small waist, large hips, muscular legs, powerful muscles and a deep chest.

"Besides being Intercollegiate champion, Kent holds the Colgate records for the 100 and 220, formerly held by F. R. Castleman, who is now coach at Ohio State. They are 9.8



John White, University of Colorado.

and 21.1 seconds, respectively. During his entire college career, he has never been beaten in a start in a dual or triangular meet in either the 100 or the 220. One of his great achievements was a 70 yard dash that he ran in the Adirondack championships in 1929. He was clocked in 7.2 seconds, breaking the record of Leconey, former Olympic runner.

"Kent is also a high jumper capable of doing almost six feet constantly."

Coach C. S. Edmundson of the University of Washington, writes of Pendleton as follows:

"Crosby Pendleton is a graduate of Everett High School, Everett, Washington. As a college sophomore he showed unusual ability, particularly in the 220, for a man as short as he is. He won the 220 yard championship in the Pacific Coast Conference. His record is 21.1 seconds. At Chicago last year he had the misfortune in one of the heats to be caught flat on his feet on the marks by the starter. He showed splendid courage in racing after the field, and finished third in this heat, despite a most decided handicap that most sprinters would probably have declined."

Frank Potts, track coach of the University of Colorado, writes of White as follows:

"John White came to the University without running experience. While a freshman he was transferred from a gymnasium class to indoor track. Because of his stride and build and because he had a slow pick-up on the start, he worked with the quarter milers. No one thought he would be a good sprinter, as his time in the 50 and 100 yard events was only fair. When he became eligible as a sophomore he came out in the spring without any preliminary work. As there were several good quarter milers,

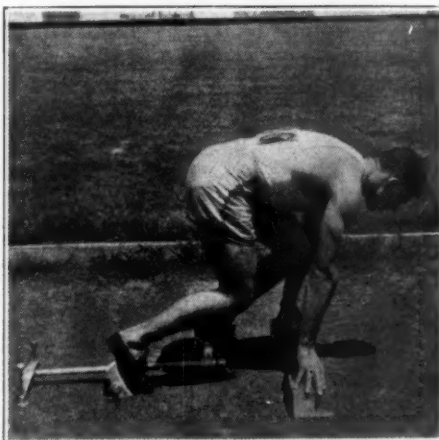


Russell Walter, Northwestern University.

White naturally fell in with the sprinters for conditioning. He came along fast and he won all the dual meets in the 220, reaching his peak for the season at the Eastern Division meet in Denver. His time was 21.1 seconds. White runs with a long stride and makes good use of his arms, having a good finish. As he is not in school this year we will have to wait for 1931 to see what he really can do."



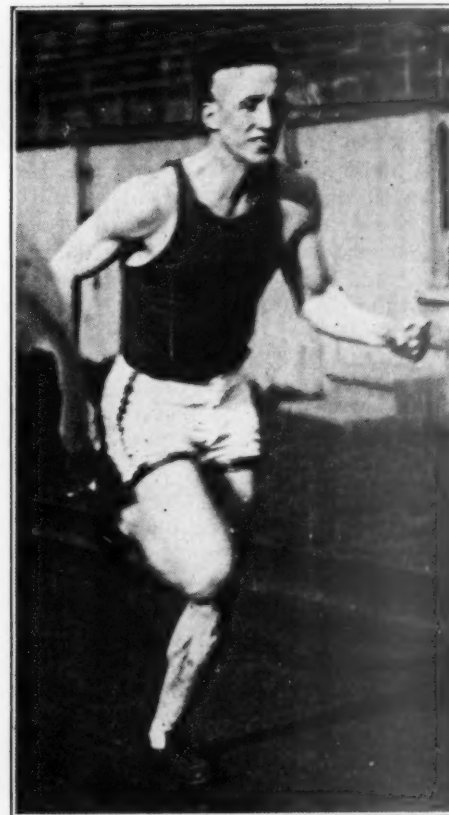
Nate Long, University of Utah.



Riley Williamson, Oklahoma Baptist University.

FRANK HILL, veteran track coach praises the courage as well as the ability of Russell Walter, Northwestern University, who leads the quarter milers on the Honor Roll.

"An injury to his knee forced Rut Walter out of Conference basketball in mid-season. This injury did not yield readily to treatment and he faced the early spring track season with the problem of nursing a very bad leg and at the same time of preparing for a strenuous campaign on the cinder path. Long, easy-swinging jogs were featured for the first few



Reginald Bowen, University of Pittsburgh.

days, and faster, shorter work was taken as the condition of his leg would permit. The courage of a champion is often given more of a test in training than it is in actual competition. One who watched Walter working out day after day on legs that were sore as boils can easily subscribe to this fact.

"Walter runs naturally and easily with a long effortless stride, his arms carried a trifle lower than is considered orthodox by stylists. He has great speed and the endurance necessary to carry it to the 440 mark. The stamina developed on the basketball floor carries over into the track season, and all his work on the track is given over to getting his stride ironed out after the short quick turns and pivots on the cage court.

"In dual meets last spring Rut was used in the 100 and 220 as well as the quarter. In getting under 48 seconds to win the National Collegiate quarter, Walter earned his place among the greatest quarter mile runners in Conference history. He, like his team mate, Tommy Warne, is a product of Kokomo, Indiana, High School and was picked by Lawson Robertson as a member of the All-American high school track team in 1925, being placed as the premier 220 yard man among the preps."

Reginald Bowen, University of Pittsburgh, will captain his team this

spring. Of him his coach, F. J. Shea, writes as follows:

"Captain-elect Reginald (Pete) Bowen, I.C.A.A.A. and National A.A.U. champion in the 440, is expected to come close to the world's record for the quarter mile this spring." Bowen has been clocked over the route in 47.8 seconds. He runs the 100 in 9.8 seconds, and the 220 in 21.4 seconds. He was a triple winner in five dual meets last spring.

"As a member of a track squad selected by Erik Kjellstrom of Georgetown, to tour Europe last summer, Bowen was winner of the 400 meters race in meets held at Düsseldorf, Stockholm, Helsingfors, Berlin, and Copenhagen. At Berlin, Bowen broke the world's record for 300 yards, held by Bernie Wefers, by running the distance in 30.1 seconds."

Victor C. Hurt, Director of Athletics and track coach of Oklahoma Baptist University, has this to say of Riley Williamson:

"Riley Williamson has been a member of our sprint relay teams for the past three years and has run with the teams which have won twenty-two major relay races over a three year period. He holds the Oklahoma Collegiate Conference record for the 440 yard distance. Last year he won his heat in the preliminaries at the National Collegiate meet at Chicago in the fastest time made during the day, 48.3 seconds. The following day he won second place in the event, starting in the ninth lane and being nosed out at the finish by Walter of Northwestern University in the time of

47.9 seconds. Williamson was nineteen years old at the time of his competition in the National Collegiate meet and should be able to make a showing in the coming Olympics."

"Nate Long of the University of Utah is small, weighing about 140 pounds and standing five feet, six inches in height," states Ike Armstrong, his coach, "He is a good sprinter, being able to step the 100 yards in flat time, and can travel the



Dyle Vaughn, Abilene Christian College.



Edward Gaines, Western State Teachers.

220 in less than 22 seconds.

"The 440 yard is his best race, and in his sophomore year last season when he was gaining the peak of his condition he ran 48.4 in a dual meet against Utah Agricultural College. Two days before the Conference meet, he contracted tonsillitis and was unable to compete in the Conference meet and the National Collegiate meet. He has since had his tonsils removed and is now working indoors



Eddy Genung, University of Washington.

to regain his form.

"He is an ideal track man, likes the sport, is an excellent trainer on and off the field, is willing to take advice, and has a will to win.

"In describing his style, I would say he runs with a long stride for so small a man; he is a natural, slow starter, which keeps him from being a great dash man. He carries his arms in an orthodox manner, but runs with body bent forward a little more than the average quarter miler. He carries through with a nice float and runs fairly well relaxed until he hits the 300 mark, from where he increases his speed. His last 50 yards are the fastest. He has reserve speed, which is not usually found in smaller men. Long also is capable of more work than the average small man.

"In preparation for the season, he does about a month of work in the fall on the cinders, and starts indoor workouts in February by doing body building exercises, starts and jogging, after which he is ready to start the spring campaign."

ONE of the "natural runners" of this generation is Edwards, leader among the half milers, believes his coach, Emil Von Elling, who continues:

"Much has been said about 'the natural runner,' but Phillip A. Edwards, New York University's half miler, seems to belong more in this class than any other runner of our generation. Edwards has been run-



Hal White, University of Illinois.

ning ever since he was a boy and has never had to be taught anything about form by his coach. His natural grace, his rare speed and inherent courage all combine to make his races beautiful things to watch.

"Edwards weighs about 135 pounds, is five feet, eight inches tall and possesses a remarkably long pair of legs (thirty-four inches) which taper down into unusually slim ankles. His very high knee action, his graceful bounding, and his almost effortless pendulum swing give Edwards an extraordinarily long stride, and enable him to maintain a hard pace that generally kills off his opponents early in the race. Had he run his first quarter in the I.C.A.A.A. championships last spring a trifle slower, it is probable that the 1:52.2 record he hung up might have been even better. Edwards' best distance appears to be 600 yards, but he can run every distance well from the furlong up to six miles. He has run the quarter under 48, and as a freshman did 15:20 over the I.C.A.A.A. three mile cross-country course."

C. D. Werner, acting head track coach at the University of Illinois, has this to say of Hal White, Captain of the Illinois track team for 1929:

"White's success as a runner is a tribute to his determination and constant training, rather than to his form, which is decidedly unorthodox.

"White runs almost on flat feet, his heels often striking. His knee action is not high, and it seems that he runs almost stiff-legged. Ordinarily this form would be fatiguing to a runner, but White has been able to succeed in spite of it. Coach Harry Gill, when White first came to him, soon recognized the impossibility of altering his form."

White's achievements in 1929 included the following: First in half mile events at the Iowa-Illinois indoor meet (1:56.8—New Illinois indoor record); the Western Conference indoor meet (1:56.9); the Michigan-Illinois dual meet outdoors (1:57); and the Western Conference outdoor meet heat (1:54.2). White placed third in the National Collegiate half mile.

He was a member of the Illinois four mile relay team which established a new world's collegiate record of 17:40.2 in the Texas Relays at Austin. In 1928 he ran seven consecutive half miles under 1:56.

According to Coach C. S. Edmundson:

"Eddy Genung, National Collegiate half mile champion and winner of second place in the A.A.U. meet in Denver, running just behind Edwards of New York University, is a

junior at the University of Washington. He is a graduate of Roosevelt High School in Seattle, but never won a first place while in high



"Chile" Simpson, Denton Teachers College.



Wilbur Getz, Alfred University.

school, nor as a freshman. Last year he had most phenomenal success, winning every race but the one in Denver. He is 5 feet 11 inches tall and weighs 150 pounds. He is a good fighter, with lots of driving finish over the last 250 yards. He is expected to show faster time than he has yet made."

The discovery and development of Dyle Vaughn, Abilene (Texas) Christian College, is told by his coach, J. E. Weems:

"Dyle Vaughn came to Abilene Christian College as an obscure freshman. He came as a valedictorian from a country high school. When he came to college, nobody thought of his ever being an athlete, as he weighed only 120 pounds. The coach at the little high school had failed to discover his latent athletic power. I discovered him near the middle of the 1927 track season. He wanted to run the mile; so, I told him to follow my veteran miler on a competition day. Vaughn trailed the experienced runner for three laps, but he passed him on the fourth and came in forty yards in the lead. He ran his first mile in 4 minutes 41 seconds. I said then that Vaughn was destined to win national honors.

"Off the track, Vaughn is the most temperamental boy that I have ever worked with, but on the track he is not temperamental. He never runs a really poor race. I have never seen a more determined runner than he. Sports writers call him 'cocky,' but I fail to see in him any over-confidence. He merely believes in himself. He was in bed with the mumps one week, and the next week he went to the conference meet and established a new mile record. Last year at the N.C. A.A. meet he led the 880 race to the last straightaway. Some coaches may have criticised him for taking the lead against a field of veterans, but it is not Vaughn's nature to run in second place. In the Texas Intercollegiate Athletic Association he has never lost a race. Consequently, at the National meet he ran his own race, and he ran a game one.

"Vaughn has a natural arm movement, and his arms and his legs co-ordinate well. He wastes but little time in his semi-sprint stride, and he has a pretty knee lift and scarcely any kick-up. He has a slight body lean, and he usually carries his head well. All, who see him run, acclaim him a graceful runner. His half mile and mile strides are prettier than his sprint stride. When sprinting at full speed, he has a tendency to run a little too straight and to lean his head back too far.

"Two years ago Vaughn specialized in the mile. His best time in the mile is 4 minutes 25 seconds. Last year he ran the half mile. Three times during the last season he ran the 880 under 1 minute 56 seconds. This is his last year in college track, and he should be one of the best 880 men in America."

"Edward Gaines of Western State Teachers College, Kalamazoo, Michigan, is the most versatile performer in Michigan Collegiate track circles," writes Homer M. Dunham of the Kalamazoo institution. "In addition to winning the 880 in the state meet with a record of 1:55.5 (he is shown in the picture breaking the tape in this race) he won the broad jump and ran on the relay team."

"In the Michigan Collegiate Conference meet, Gaines amassed a total of 21¼ points, winning the high jump at 5 feet, 11½ inches, broad jump at 23 feet, 2 inches, the 440 in 50.5 seconds, the half mile and then anchoring on the winning relay team, which event he practically won for Western State Teachers College."

"Gaines has mastered a relaxed striding action that carries him swiftly over the cinders without apparent effort, and he finishes his race with a perfect sprint action. He seldom sets pace, usually dropping behind the pace setter, floating the middle of his race and relying upon a sprint finish of 220 yards to win."

"Towner Smith, track coach, who trains Gaines, is a former Western star and in 1923 won second in the 440 dash at the National Collegiates at Chicago."

GEORGE K. OFFENHAUSER of Penn State, who leads the men in his event, won the mile in 4 minutes 16.2 seconds in a dual meet with Syracuse. In addition to this, he placed third in both the indoor and outdoor I. C. A. A. A. A. meets. He was a member of the Penn State relay team which won the four mile event in the Penn Relays in 17 minutes 48.6 seconds.

"Rufus Kizer," writes Coach Edmundson, "is a senior at the University of Washington and a graduate of Wenatchee High School, Wenatchee, Washington. While in high school, he succeeded in winning first place in the mile in the National Interscholastic meet in Chicago. He holds the Coast record in this event at 4:16.8. Kizer is a runner who sets a fast pace during the first half mile. This type of running is necessary to him if he succeeds in fast company. Although he has a strong finish, he has not that burst of speed which is necessary to a runner who can depend

upon his finish against all comers."

E. A. Heers, Athletic Director of Alfred College (New York), gives the following information concerning his outstanding miler:

"When Wilbur Getz won the National Collegiate mile championship at Chicago last June he climaxed an exceptional running career and demonstrated what ambitious effort and conscientious training can do even in a small college of 300 male students where competition is not usually of the type to pull a man along. Getz was the most willing and consistent performer as well as inspiring leader with whom I have had the good fortune to work."

"Rather short and stocky of build,



Rufus Kizer, University of Washington.

he is by no means the ideal type of distance runner, but he possesses a wealth of endurance which allows a fast pace the entire distance. Some idea of the wonderful reserve strength of this athlete may be gained from the fact that last May at the Middle Atlantic Conference meet he won the mile in 4:24.3 and the two mile in 9:45.2. He then was allowed to decide for himself whether he should enter the half mile final, for which he had qualified in Friday's heat. He decided to run, and finished third in a 1:56 half won by a teammate. His own time was 1:59.4, the best he had ever made for the distance."

"Despite stocky legs, Getz is able to maintain a long, easy stride by good coordination and a strong ankle leverage which propels him forward at the finish of the stride. He is neither a fast starter nor a sprinter at the finish, although able to increase his pace considerably in the stretch. At the N.C.A.A. meet, he had worked into the lead at the half and increased it at the start of the final stretch so much that Martin's closing sprint was unable to overtake him."

"Joseph J. Hickey, New York University holder of the I.C.A.A.A. indoor and outdoor one mile titles, represents a direct contrast to his teammate Edwards," Coach Emil von Elling writes. "Hickey typifies the 'made runner,' having started track as a freshman—an utter novice who very gradually picked his speed and developed his form. He possesses a fairly long stride, has a rather high knee action and is the bouncing type of runner. He does not start fast but prefers to 'lay in and relax,' using the pronounced shoulder roll of the Swedes and the Finns. Both he and Edwards owe their remarkable staying powers to cross-country running."

C. C. Sportsman, track coach, writes about "Chile" Simpson of Denton Teachers College, or Northern Texas State Teachers College, as follows:

"This is Simpson's third year of competition in the T.I.A.A. In 1929 he won the mile run by a margin of over 100 yards. The track was soft and a high wind held his time down to 4:41, but the previous year he placed second with the time of 4:28. This will undoubtedly be his best year, and he is hoping to set a new record in the T.I.A.A. meet, May 13-14. In his two years of college competition he has lost only one race. He has beaten the milers of T.C.U., Baylor, S.M.U., Simmons University, Austin College and several other colleges. In the fall of 1929, he was a member of the cross-country team of N.T.S.T.C."

This team won the championship of the T.I.A.A. and Simpson led the field to the tape.

"Simpson's high school record still stands. It was set at the state meet at Austin in May, 1925. His time for this mile record is 4:33.7."

ALTHOUGH Reid of Harvard University failed to win a place on last year's Honor Roll, he heads the two mile list this year. His coach, E. L. Farrell writes as follows:

"The picture shows J. Reid at the finish of the I.C.A.A.A. meet held at the Harvard Stadium in 1928. It had rained all day and the day before; consequently, the field was a quagmire. Reid's arm and leg action were very good, even under these conditions. His judgment of pace in this race could not have been better. He made no particular sprint at the finish but used a long and powerful drive which looks like a sprint. It was really the most remarkable two mile race that I have ever seen. In 1929 Reid broke the Intercollegiate record, beating Cox (Penn State), an old and experienced runner, a member of the Olympic team of 1924."

Concerning Abbott, C. D. Werner, acting head track coach at the Uni-

versity of Illinois, writes as follows:

"Abbott runs far more relaxed than the average runner and is an example of unusual coordination of arm and leg action. For a distance runner, he runs unusually high on his toes. He has a good body lean typical of the American style. He has developed a good sense of race smartness, knows how to pace himself and how to pass a rival."

In the season of 1928-29 Abbott's



Joe Hagen, Columbia University



Elbert Sellers, University of Washington.

Collegiate two mile (9:30); National A.A.U. steeple chase, Denver, Colorado.

Abbott was also a member of the Illinois four mile relay team which established a new world's collegiate record of 17 minutes 40.2 seconds in the Texas relays at Austin.

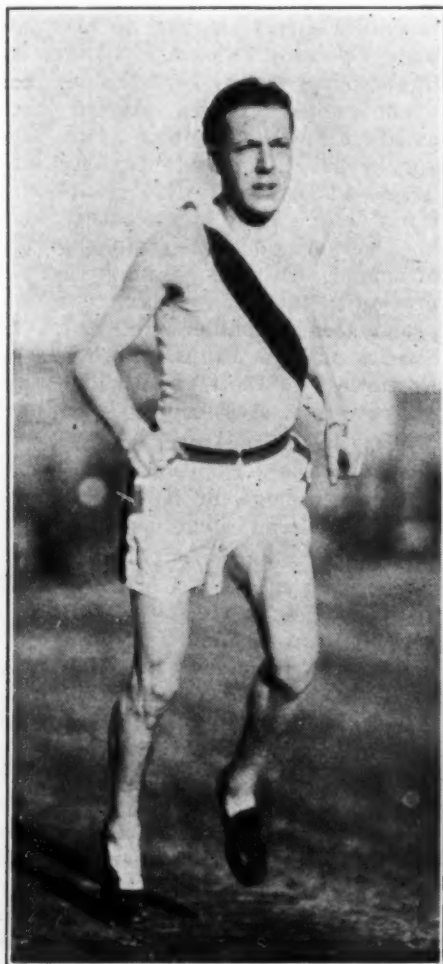
Coach Edmundson writes as follows of his two miler:

"Elbert Sellers is from Waterville, Washington, a junior at the University of Washington. In high school he was a broad jumper. He won a second place at the State meet the year before he entered the University of Washington. That fall he devoted his time to cross-country, and last year he ran the two mile in 9:27.5 to set a new Pacific Coast record at that distance. He was not as consistent last year as he should have been, but inexperience accounts for this."



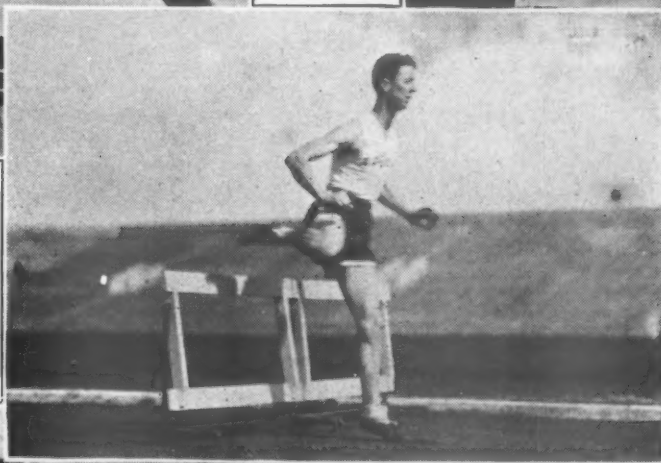
J. Reid, Harvard University.

achievements included the following victories: Conference cross-country meet at Madison (5¼ miles course record); Conference indoor two mile (9:26.4—tied record); Conference outdoor two mile (9:33); National



Dave Abbott, University of Illinois.

The data on Joe Hagen sent in by George S. Odom, of Columbia University, is as follows: In 1928, fifth place I.C.A.A.A. cross country run; 1929, I.C.A.A.A. two mile indoor champion; 1929, third place I.C.A.A. A.A. outdoor two mile; 1928, I.C.A.



(Upper, left)
John Collier, Brown University.

(Above)
*Steve Anderson, University
of Washington.*

(Left)
D. B. Slocum, Texas A. & M.

(Lower left)
Ross Nichols, Stanford University.

(Below)
Richard Rockaway, Ohio State.



A.A. two mile indoor champion; 1928, New York A.A.U. two mile indoor champion; 1929, fifth place I.C.A.A. A.A. cross-country run.

OF Steve Anderson, University of Washington, hurdler, his coach, C. S. Edmundson, writes as follows:

"Steve Anderson, who is captain of the University of Washington track team, began his athletic career in grade school as a high jumper, and during his first three years of high school competed only as a jumper. In his senior year he won the city championship in the high hurdles, and attracted considerable attention although he did not establish any record. In his freshman year at the University he ran the 120 yard high hurdles in 14.9 seconds. In his sophomore year he ran 14.4 once to tie the world's record in the Conference Track Meet at Missoula, Montana, but as he tipped over one hurdle no recognition of the time was ever asked. This same year he was the National A.A.U. champion, and number one on the American Olympics team. He finished second in the finals at Amsterdam. Last year he was the National Collegiate champion in the low hurdles, and N.A.A.U. champion in both highs and lows. This double championship feat has not been accomplished for a good many years. Once again during the last year he ran the high hurdles in 14.4, but as the hurdles were not of standard dimensions so far as width was concerned, again no application for recognition of this performance was sent in. This feat occurred at the University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon. It is hoped that this year he may be able to duplicate, or better, this time under the right conditions. Early season performances tend in that direction."

"John S. Collier of Brown," according to Joe Nutter, "used a hurdling form that approximated very closely that of Earl Thompson of Dartmouth, although Collier leaned forward further than Thompson. Possessed with relatively little speed, Collier placed his reliance in form, and it is to his success in perfecting lightning action over the hurdles, that his mark in the hurdling world can be largely attributed. He was probably never faster than 10.4 or even 10.6 seconds for the 100 yard dash, yet he was only inches behind when Weightman-Smith broke the world's and Olympic records for the 110 metre hurdles in the Amsterdam Olympiad. He ran the 120 highs in 14.6 seconds on two successive week-ends last spring and added to that meteoric record a flight of 14.5

seconds in the Brown-Colgate-Army triangular meet. Collier's height was one very important asset in his equipment for his event."

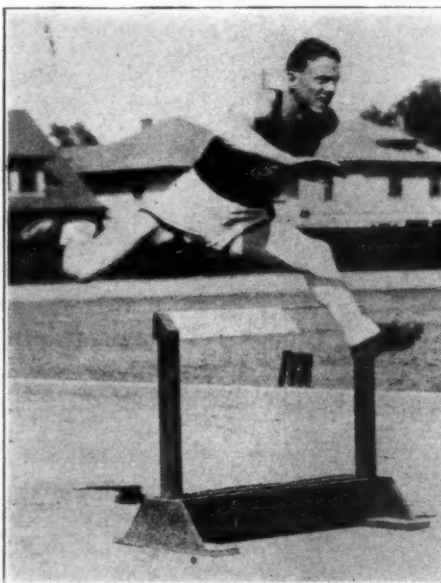
While Ross Nichols, Stanford hurdler, is not considered exceptionally fast as a sprinter, he is an expert manipulator of his legs and gets over the hurdles in such a way that they do not check his speed. He has a good lean and a nice snap coming down from a hurdle. He won his place on the 1929 Honor Roll with the time of 14.6 seconds in the West Coast Relays.

Of Percy M. Beard, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Elmer G. Salter writes:

"Beard, winner of the high hurdles in the Southern Relays and Southern



Percy Beard, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.



Jimmy Payne, Southern California.

Conference meet is also Southern record holder in the low hurdles. He is six feet four inches in height, and uses a modified step-over action in the highs. In his left arm action the elbow is carried well to the rear, but with no cut (back down) of the forearm."

RICHARD ROCKAWAY, world's title holder in the low hurdles, ranks first on the Honor Roll in this event and also earns a place in the high hurdles. A native of Cincinnati, Ohio, he attended Culver Military Academy before going to Ohio State.

His interscholastic and intercollegiate records, given by W. D. Griffith, are as follows: Harvard Interscholastic meet champion in high hurdles, 1926; Western Conference champion high hurdles (1929—14.9); Western Conference champion low hurdles (1929—22.8); N.C.A.A. champion high hurdles (1929—14.7); holder of world's record for 220 low hurdles—22.8 seconds.

Sidney B. Kieselhorst, Yale 1930, prepared at Andover and was captain of the freshman team at Yale in 1927, in which year he made the Yale-Harvard joint team which competed in England against Oxford and Cambridge. Kieselhorst ran the low hurdles. In 1928 he won first place in the 220 yard hurdles in the I.C.A.A. A.A. meet and also competed in the 100 yard dash. In the Intercollegiate meet in May, 1929, Kieselhorst won the 220 yard hurdles in 23.3, which beat the record set by A. C. Kraenzlein of Penn in 1898. The record was not allowed, however, because of a following wind.

In 1929, Kieselhorst competed at Cambridge, Massachusetts, against Oxford and Cambridge on the Yale-Harvard team and won the 100 and the 220 hurdles. In the latter event he set a new meet record. He is now captain of the varsity team at Yale. He lives in Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

Ward Edmonds of Stanford is on the Honor Roll in both the low hurdles and the pole vault. He won his place in the low hurdles in the West Coast Relays with the time of 14.6 seconds. His best record in the pole vault was made at the I. C. A. A. A. A. meet when he tied with Sturdy of Yale and Williams of Southern California at 13 feet 9 inches. At the National Collegiate meet he vaulted 13 feet 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches to tie with Warne of Northwestern. In the West Coast Relays he tied for second place in the pole vault in addition to winning the low hurdles.

Concerning James Payne, University of Southern California, Alfred Wesson states:



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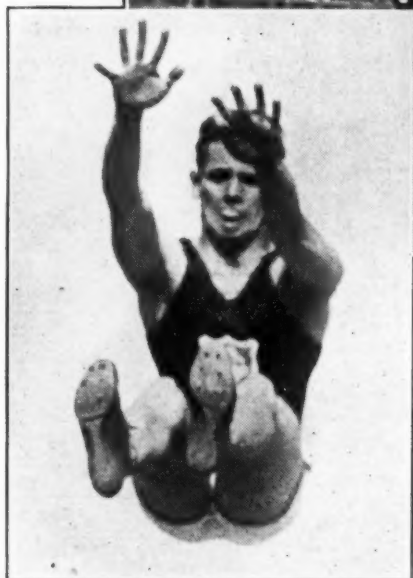
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LeMoine Boyle, University of Pennsylvania.

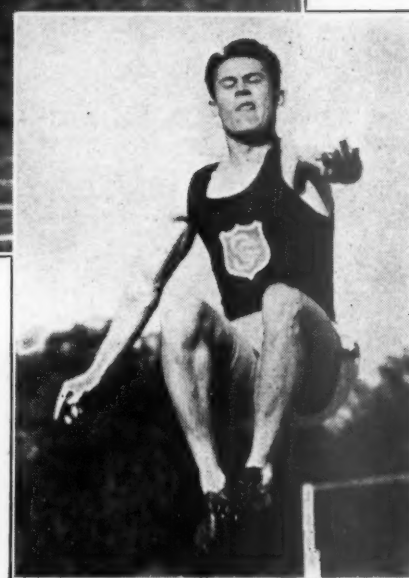


(Left)

Jesse Hill, Southern California.

(Right)

Howard Paul, Southern California.



"Jimmy Payne, former National Interscholastic low hurdle champion, started out to have a great inter-collegiate career only to meet with a number of misfortunes that kept him from becoming a great star. Early in his career as a sophomore in 1928 he proved his ability by running the 220 yard low hurdles in 23.6 seconds. Later in the season he fell over a hurdle and cracked a bone in his leg, wrecking his chances for the rest of 1928. Last year he was ill at the start of the season, but began to regain his old form in the later meets. This year he has again been ill and plans to stay out of competition. He competed two years for the University of Southern California."

Of D. B. Slocum, Frank G. Anderson, his coach, writes as follows:

"D. B. Slocum, low hurdler of Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, was undefeated in the Southwest Conference during the past season, which was only his sophomore year. He should be one of the outstanding hurdlers during his two remaining seasons of competition. He is a tall, lanky athlete, very supple, and has near sprinter ability. He

can also run a fair 440. He loves to run the hurdles as much as any man I have ever coached. His style in running low hurdles is orthodox. He is also a good high hurdler but has not been able to obtain sufficient body-dip as yet in clearing the barrier in that event. It is expected that he will be among the leaders in our Conference, however, in the high hurdles this year."

JESSE HILL, University of Southern California, who heads the list of broad jumpers, is a versatile athlete. Alfred Wesson writes concerning him:

"Jesse Hill, always a consistent broad jumper at the University of Southern California, reached the climax of a splendid career in the I.C.A.A.A. championships last year when he won his event at the record-breaking distance of 25 feet, $\frac{7}{8}$ inches. Hill's tremendous speed was one of his biggest assets in his broad jumping, this same speed making a football star out of him last fall when he played fullback on Coach Howard Jones' Trojan varsity.

"Hill made a practice of working

out with the sprinters during training periods, and the running of many short dashes developed his speed to such an extent that he could beat most of Southern California's dash men."

"Long legs with phenomenally great 'spring' propelled Edward L. Gordon, Jr., University of Iowa athlete, to four major championships and the position of America's finest broad jumper of 1929," states Eric Wilson.

"Gordon, a six foot three inch, 180 pound Negro, competing in intercollegiate athletics for the first time, took the National Collegiate A.A. title at 24 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the National A.A.U. senior championship at 24 feet $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; the Western Conference crown at 24 feet $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; and the Drake Relays first place, 23 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

"In action, Gordon appears almost awkward. He races down the runway with a tremendous stride, feet turned outward in unorthodox fashion, arms swinging without grace. But the Iowan develops speed, hits the take-off board cleanly, and with a mighty push launches himself high in the air. It is this height which gives him much of his distance. He uses the kick ef-

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fectively while in the air. As he hurtles through the air, Gordon maintains excellent balance so that when he alights in the pit, he rarely loses distance by toppling backwards.

"A model of consistency, Gordon, at the height of his form, will clear better than 24 feet in about four of his six trials. His only major performance under this mark was made at the Drake Relays in a beating rainstorm, with the runway sodden.

"Although specializing in the broad jump, Gordon also can high jump well. He cleared 6 feet 2 inches to place second in the National Collegiate A.A. meet, and shared first place in the Western Conference with a 6 foot effort.

"Six years ago—when he was 14 years old—Gordon was a spindly youth, six feet tall but weighing only 115 pounds, and afflicted with ailments common to boys who have grown too fast. With the hope of improving his physique, his father urged him to try athletics. The experiment succeeded, for Gordon built up his body by competition in the hurdles and high jump at Froebel High School of Gary, Indiana.

"He entered the University of Iowa with practically no reputation as a broad jumper, having attempted the event only once in high school, barely clearing 22 feet.

"Coach George T. Bresnahan noted his possibilities, however, and during his freshman year he concentrated upon the broad jump. As a competitor in the ineligible section of the National Collegiate A.A. meet of 1928, Gordon made the best mark of his career to date—24 feet 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

"Just a few weeks after the close

of his first year at Iowa, Gordon leaped to a place on the American Olympic team. Bothered by a strained muscle, he was about a foot short of his usual distance at the Amsterdam games, finishing seventh, just one place outside the scoring."

Lawson Robertson, track coach of the University of Pennsylvania, is quoted as follows relative to his star broad jumper:

"LeMoine Boyle is a lean, angular jumper with fair speed. He does not use a running kick and does not get much height in his jump, but he is consistent around 23 feet 9 inches.

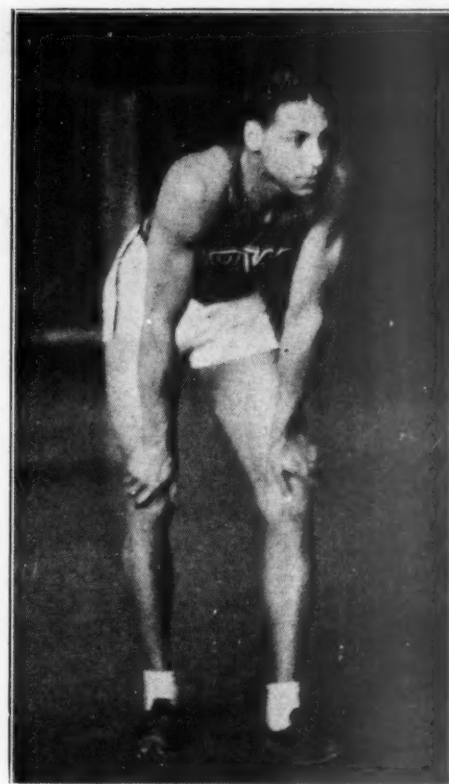
"At one time he was a capable high jumper, having cleared the bar at 6 feet 2 inches, but now he specializes in the broad jump. His record for 100 yards is 10.2 seconds."

"Showing sensational improvement in his first year on the University of Southern California track team, Howard Paul took third in the broad jump as a sophomore in the I.C.A.A.A. championships last season," writes Alfred Wesson. "Paul's leap was 24 feet 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and, as he has two more years of I.C.A.A.A. meets ahead of him, the East may expect to see some marvelous jumping from this diminutive young man before he ends his college career.

"Paul gets unusual height to his jumps, and with a quick kick in mid-air is able to add much to the length of his leaps."

When Glenn Rice of the College of the Ozarks made the Honor Roll in the javelin last year, his coach, Chester M. Destler wrote as follows:

"He is not the robust type of athlete, although well-proportioned and muscled. Instead, he is more akin to the high-strung, nervous race horse



Edward Gordon, University of Iowa.

which rapidly becomes stale if overworked. He is sensitive, more so than any other athlete that I have known. In addition, he possesses a full share of the competitive spirit, doing better in competition than in practice as a rule, especially in the javelin. I hold his high-strung, nervous temperament responsible for this, as well as a certain amount of personal pride."

Rice's jump of 24 feet 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches in 1929 was nearly five inches better than his best 1928 leap. He runs the 100 yard dash in good time in addition to broad jumping and throwing the javelin.

PARKER SHELBY, University of Oklahoma, jumped 6 feet 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches in the Oklahoma-Kansas Aggies meet to lead the high jumpers. John Jacobs, his coach, analyzes his form in the paragraphs below:

"Shelby makes a mark forty feet back of the center of the bar and at an angle of about 75 degrees. He starts back of this forty foot line and jogs up slowly, stepping on it with his left foot and going in moderately until he hits his last three steps, which are very fast. His take-off is from the left foot, and the right is swung violently upward, while the take-off leg comes up fast and the body is turned slightly toward his right, making him cross the bar in a folded up position, knees against trunk, arms forward and left hip the nearest part of body to cross bar. He lands standing



Parker Shelby, University of Oklahoma.

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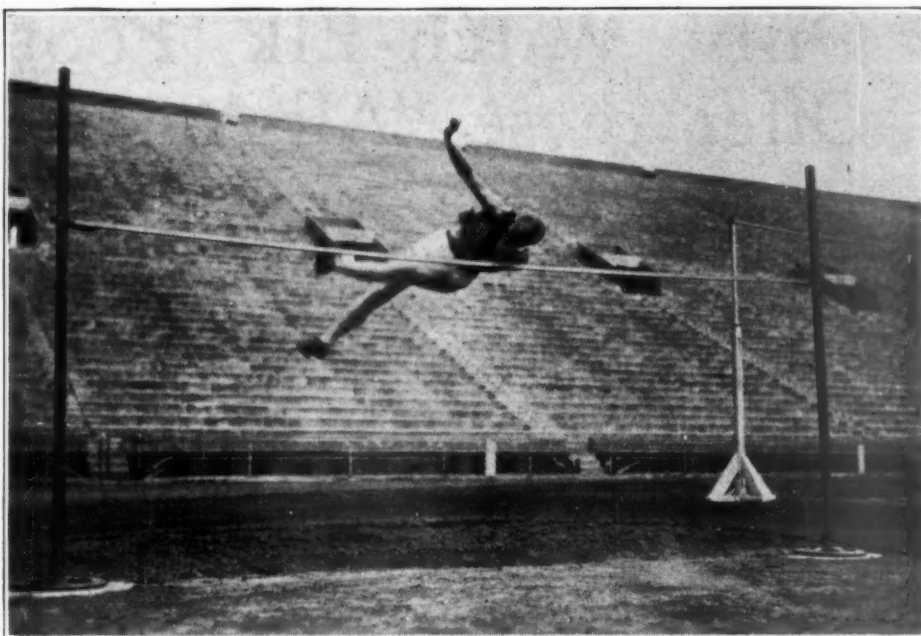


straight up on low heights and on his take-off leg, and on both hands at greater heights. His jump is more of a springing leap than a standard form, and height comes only when his timing is perfect.

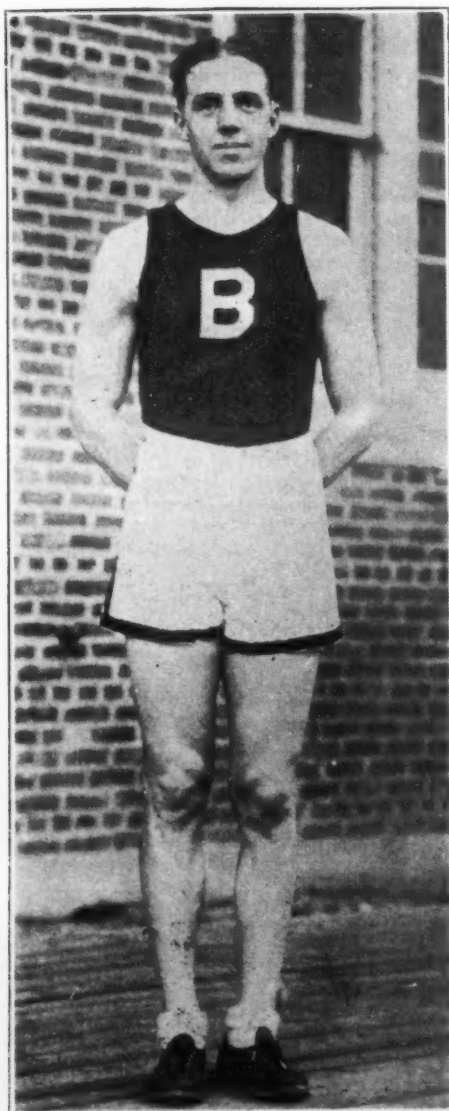
"Shelby is six feet, eight inches tall, and he towers above the bar on his tiptoes while standing at the bar and also back at his starting point to convince himself that it isn't really very high. His form works as well from the front as it does from an angle, so he uses the place where the bar looks lowest while standing back at the starting point.

"He wears size 13½ shoes, and a great deal of height is attained when the body, rushing forward, is suddenly stopped by the firm hold of the jumping foot, and is forced to go vaulting over the leg which has sprung to the toe by the time that the weight of the body is over that big foot."

Ben Hedges, Princeton University, made his best high jump record of the



Ben Hedges, Princeton University.



Cecil T. Russell, Brown University.

year in the Yale-Princeton dual meet.

"Hedges," according to A. J. Spinks, "has also been an outstanding performer in the broad jump, pole vault, and high hurdles. He holds the college record in the high hurdles.

"The following are some of the records made by Ben Hedges in the high jump: tie for first, 6 feet 4 inches, at Stamford Bridge, London, in 1928; second place, 6 feet 3¼ inches, in the 1928 Olympics; national record, 6 feet 4½ inches, made in the A.A.U. Junior National Championships, 1928; first place, 6 feet 1¼ inches, Princeton-Virginia dual meet in 1929; first place, 6 feet 3¼ inches, Yale-Princeton dual meet in 1929—new meet record; first place, 6 feet 2 inches, Oxford-Cambridge vs. Cornell-Princeton, 1929; first place, 6 feet 2½ inches in the Intercollegiates in 1929; first place, 6 feet 1 inch, in the Penn Relays in 1929; first place, 6 feet 3 inches, in the indoor Intercollegiates in 1929."

"William M. Pump of Colgate University, Hamilton, New York, is joint holder with Hedges at 6 feet, 3 inches of the high jump championship of the indoor Intercollegiates," Henry Elmer writes. "He also holds the Colgate high jump records of 6 feet outdoors and 6 feet 3 inches indoors, and the pole vault record of 12 feet 9 inches.

"Pump is also exceptionally good at the hop, step and jump. While in college, he just missed making the 1928 Olympic team by finishing sixth at the finals held in the Harvard Stadium at Cambridge; yet he won the Eastern trials at the Yankee Stadium.

"The half-Sweeney jump is used by Pump in his jumping. His form is

somewhat original, as he uses a much longer run, due to the need of larger boxes to work up his take-off. Another unorthodox thing he does is to lean backwards just as he is about to jump. Other than these peculiarities, all of Pump's work in getting over the bar is exactly a duplication of the half-Sweeney jump."

"Cecil T. Russell, who is the present Brown track captain, uses a form that is very similar to that used by Harold Osborne," writes Joe Nutter. "He approaches the bar from the right, (facing the bar), holding to a slight angle in the start, increasing it to about 45 degrees as he makes the final approach, takes off from the right foot, throws his left leg high, snaps the right up under it, and with a body snap goes into what is almost a roll as his body goes over the bar.

"Russell has been able to continue his jumping despite an injury that cost him the use of one eye. At the time he came to Brown, he had jumped slightly above 6 feet, 6 feet 5/8 inches being one of his schoolboy records. At the end of his sophomore year in college, while a counsellor in a summer camp, a tennis ball hit him squarely in the eye, costing him the sight of that member. He came back to college disheartened by the injury, but took his place on the team and in the Army-Colgate-Brown meet jumped 6 feet 2½ inches, later winning the New England Intercollegiates and figuring in a second place tie in the I.C.A.A. A.A. meet."

FREDERICK H. STURDY of Los Angeles prepared for Yale in Los Angeles and cleared 11 feet in the

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pole vault while there. As a freshman at Yale he also cleared 11 feet. He trained with ex-Captain Sabin Carr and during the coaching regime at Yale which produced many fine vaulters, he cleared 12 feet 6 inches as a sophomore. As a junior he vaulted 13 feet, placing second to Carr in practically all of the meets in which they competed. In 1929 his best performance was in the final of a series of six meets in all of which he cleared 13 feet or better. His best performance was in the N.Y.A.C. games on February 18, when he vaulted 14 feet and failed by a scant margin to beat Carr's world mark of 14 feet 1 inch. Later in the winter of 1929 he was indoor I.C.A.A.A. champion, and in May of the same year he tied with two others at 13 feet 9 inches in the outdoor Intercollegiates. He competed in the International meet in 1929 and set a new meet record for the event. Sturdy is now in the Yale law school, having graduated last June, and is coaching Yale's vaulters. He is also competing independently.

Concerning Victor Pickard, pole vaulter and captain of the University of Pittsburgh track team, F. J. Shea, his coach, writes:

"Captain Victor Pickard, of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, stands out as one of the great track and field athletes in the history of the University of Pittsburgh. Pickard, a member of the 1924 and 1928 Canadian Olympic teams, was a consistent winner and point scorer for the Panthers. His best mark was 13 feet 10½ inches made indoors at the New York A.C. meet in 1929."

"Jack Williams, lanky Trojan pole vaulter," writes Alfred Wesson, "ac-

complished one of the biggest aims in his years of competition when he defeated Ward Edmonds, Stanford star, in the Southern California-Cardinal dual meet, with a vault of 13 feet, 10 inches.

"Williams started out his vaulting using a modified jack-knife form, but under the guidance of Coach Dean Cromwell, who brought little Lee

Barnes along so well that he set a new world's record of 14 feet, 1½ inches, he changed this form until he was shooting straight across the bar, like Barnes. Williams had a strong pull-up and quick swing over the bar and was consistent at 13 feet 6 inches all last year."

Of Thomas M. Warne, Northwestern University, Frank Hill, his coach, writes:

"In his first year of collegiate competition Tommy Warne, Northwestern's great pole vaulter, made good the promise of his high school days. Competing for Kokomo, Indiana, which was, incidentally, also the high school which Russell Walter, Conference and National Collegiate champion in the quarter mile, represented in his prep career, Warne vaulted 12 feet 10⅞ inches to win the outdoor National Interscholastic title after annexing the indoor championship at 12 feet 7⅞ inches.

"As a freshman at Northwestern, Tommy distinguished himself by winning the Central A.A.U. indoor championship at 13 feet. During his sophomore year he averaged 13 feet 4½ inches for all the meets in which he competed, indoors and out. When the weather conditions prevailing at some of the early spring relay meets and the fact that some of his competition was in dual meets in which he was not forced to try for great heights are considered, this average height for fifteen meets is a truly remarkable record.

"At the Illinois Relay Carnival, Tommy set a new world's record for dirt floor vaulting indoors. Tying for the outdoor Western Conference championship with Verne McDermont of Illinois, Warne became co-holder of the Conference record at 13 feet 7



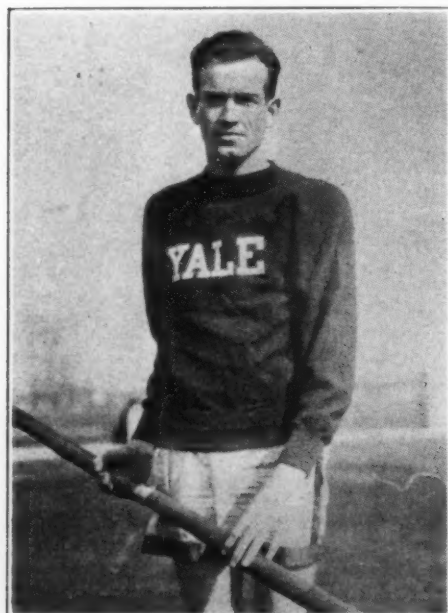
Victor Pickard, University of Pittsburgh.



Thomas Warne, Northwestern University.



Jack Williams, Southern California.



Frederick Sturdy, Yale University.



Ward Edmonds, Stanford University.



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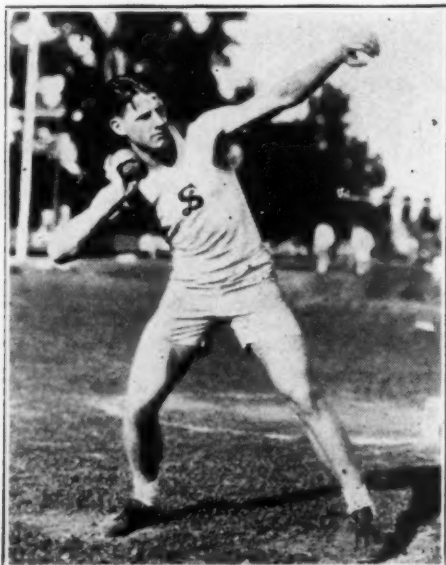
inches. Another tie in the National Collegiate Meet, this time with Edmunds of Stanford, gave him a half interest in another big meet record. The winners cleared 13 feet 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

"Of medium height, compactly and powerfully muscled, Tommy gets tremendous momentum from his run to the take-off. A rather short swing timed perfectly to a powerful pull-up, and followed by a fly-away release of the pole, completes his vault. Lengthening the take-off swing promises to carry Tommy up and over the goal of present day vaulters, 14 feet."

HARLOW P. ROTHERT of Stanford, who heads the list of shot putters with a throw of 51 feet 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, made in the California Intercollegiate meet, was also on the 1928 Honor Roll, although his 1929 record is nearly a foot better than his best throw of the year before. During the year just past, he won the National Collegiate and the I. C. A. A. A. championships, each time with a put of 50 feet 3 inches.

Eric C. W. Krenz of Stanford is on the Honor Roll in both the shot put and the discus. His best distance in the shot put was 50 feet 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, made in the Stanford-Washington meet, and his best throw in the discus was 156 feet 2 inches, made in the California-Stanford meet.

In both the National Collegiate and the I. C. A. A. A. A. meets he placed just behind his team mate, Rotherth, in the shot put, and won the I. C. A. A. A. A. discus at 153 feet 4 inches, defeating Anderson of Cornell, his team mates, McLeod and Rotherth, and Schneider of New York University. This is his second time on the Honor Roll in both events.

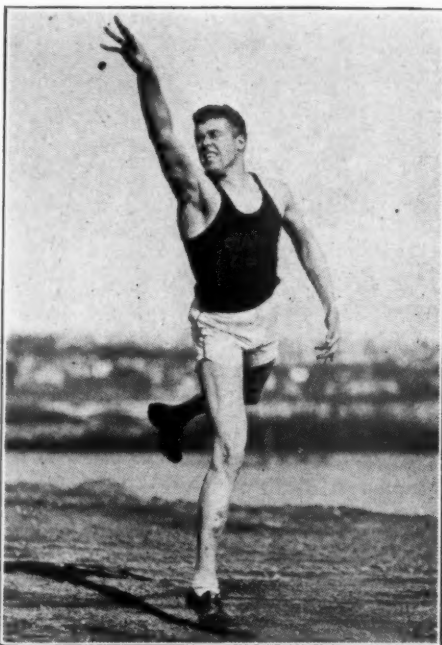


Harlow Rotherth, Stanford University.

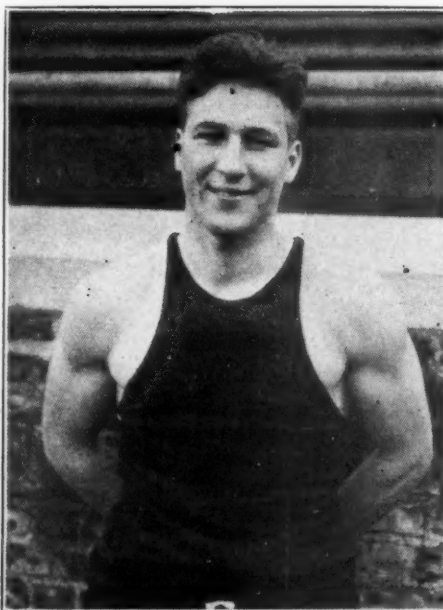
Coach Edmundson writes as follows of his star weight man:

"Paul Jessup, six feet, seven inches, shot and discus man of the University of Washington, weighs 230 pounds. He is a graduate of Whatcom High School, Bellingham, Washington. He attracted some attention as a discus thrower while in high school, but never was considered a shot putter of any consequence. Last year, his junior year, he put the shot over 50 feet, and threw the discus 155 feet 10 inches in the National Collegiate Meet at Chicago. He also placed in both events in the N. A. A. U. meet in Denver."

Leo Novak, West Point coach,



Paul Jessup, University of Washington.



Bernard Berlinger, University of Pennsylvania.

writes as follows of Sprague, U. S. Military Academy shot putter:

"Bud Sprague entered the United States Military Academy from Texas. He was captain of the football team in 1928 and played tackle for four years. He was handicapped somewhat in his shot putting by an operation on his knee.

"Sprague's record the first year at the Academy was 42 feet 11 inches, and from then on he made a steady gain until he reached his present record of 49 feet 11 inches, his last year.

"His training period was from March 1st until June 1st, the same as all track athletes at West Point.

"Sprague did not have unusual form. He was a sprinter as well as a shot putter, so he gained more speed across the circle than some. He was always trying to increase this speed, keeping in mind that a man must be like a rubber ball when he hits the center of the circle—just a bounce and be off. He also kept in mind that an athlete putting the shot is like a boy with a sling shot—there are not many motions to coordinate, but the coordination must be exact to bring distance: the toe, ankle, hip, shoulder, arm, body twist, body dip, a bounce off center of the circle and, last but not least, a good wrist and finger snap. Sprague realized that good form was essential and worked at it continually. He threw for distance only once a week.

"Sprague was a wonderful shot putter, and, with a longer indoor and outdoor training period, he would have put the shot well over 50 feet."

Of Bernard Berlinger, versatile athlete of the University of Pennsylvania



Bud Sprague, United States Military Academy.

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Graceful lines and extreme flexibility are among the dominant features of the new Toro Junior Tractor. Standard equipment includes self-starter, generator, battery and full length muffler, insuring quiet operation.



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The sturdy bevel gear rear axle will transmit full possible drawbar horsepower. Pulling out the rear end, a fault common to most of the present day small tractors, is absolutely eliminated in the new Toro.



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The wheels on the new Toro are all steel and will be furnished with rolled edges. Front wheels are 28x7, rear wheels 30x15, with 144 removable steel spikes in each rear wheel.

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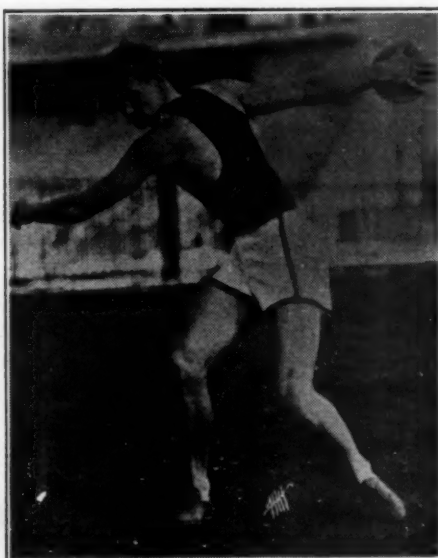
who made the Honor Roll in the shot put, Lawson Robertson says:

"Berlinger is an unusual type of all-around athlete in that he performs equally well in three events, although his best mark is in the pole vault—13 feet 5½ inches.

"His style of vaulting is not that of finished vaulters such as Carr, Sturdy or Barnes. In approaching the bar he depends mostly on his speed, and, while executing the vault, his form is based on his strength of shoulder rather than the swing under the bar and the subsequent jack-knife. Berlinger's records as an all-around performer are as follows: Pole vault, 13 feet 5½ inches; shot put, 49 feet 3 inches; broad jump, 22 feet 11 inches; high jump, 6 feet 2 inches; 120 yard hurdles, 16 seconds; 100 yard dash, 10.8 seconds; javelin throw, 181 feet, and discus, 131 feet 9 inches."

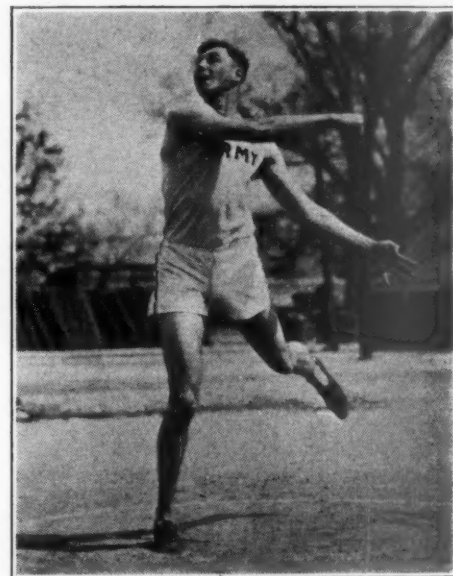
THE leader among the discus throwers on the 1929 Honor Roll, E. Moeller of the University of Oregon, set a new world's record for the discus of 160 feet 1 inch in the Oregon-Washington meet. Previous to this, he had set a new Coast record of 157 feet 2 inches. He won the event in the Pacific Coast Conference meet with a throw of 153 feet 10⅞ inches, and in the Washington Relays at 150 feet 5 inches, defeating such athletes as Jessup, Hein, Stager and Hildreth. He placed second in the National Collegiate meet, in which he was defeated by Rasmus of Ohio State.

Pete Rasmus of Ohio State ended his collegiate competition by establishing an N.C.A.A. record in the discus at the National Collegiate meet in Chicago last June. Other honors, as



Pete Rasmus, Ohio State.

given by W. D. Griffith, follow: Western Conference champion in discus (1928—135 feet); N. C. A. A. champion in discus (1929—159 feet 1⅞ inches); Southern Methodist Relays champion (1927—157 feet); Western Conference champion in discus (1927); Western Conference champion in discus (1929); established a new world's record in discus (1929—159 feet 1⅞ inches).



Carl Jark, United States Military Academy.

Concerning Carl Jark of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, his coach, Leo Novak, writes the following:

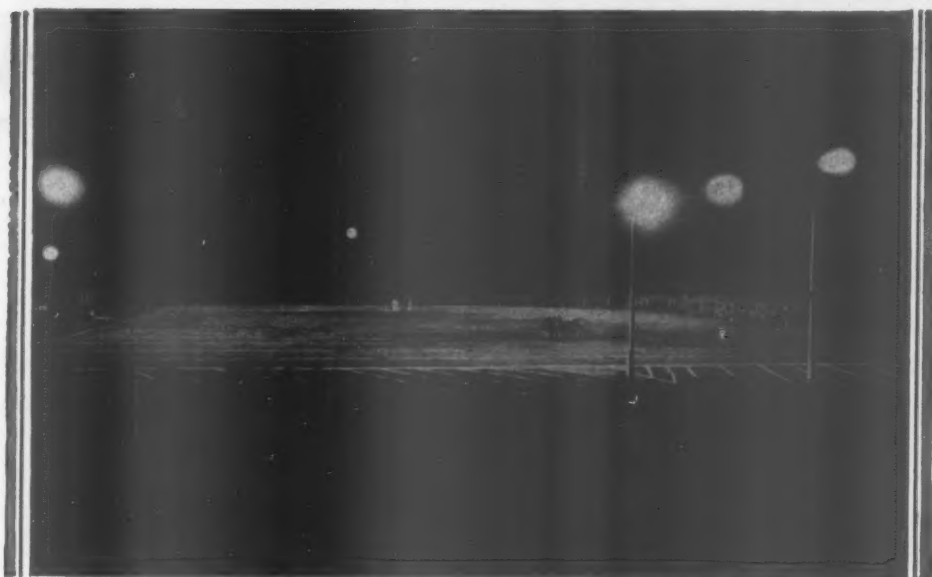
"Carl Jark, discus thrower, came from Beatrice, Nebraska.

"When he graduated from the U. S. M. A. in 1929, he was twenty-two years old and weighed close to 200 pounds. His height is six feet four and one-half inches. He started in as an ordinary discus thrower in 1926. His best throw was around 126 feet. The next four years he made a steady gain, setting a new record almost every week until the Drake Relays in 1929, when he set the new world's record of 158 feet 3 inches.

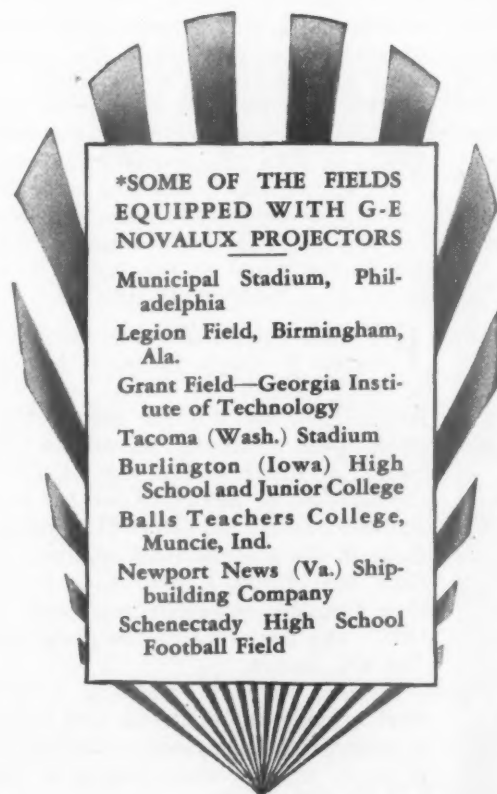
"There was nothing unorthodox about Jark's form. He did not palm the discus, but held a little back of center. He faced the right before starting his throw, started his turn slowly with increasing speed, and was ever on the job trying to correct any faults.

"In all of my experience I never saw a man so faithful to his event as Jark was. The training period at West Point is very short, from March to June first, but during that time Jark was working on sprints and his discus.

"The points he worked for were



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these: Wheeling the arm and body in unison; speed across the ring; rising on the toe in the final heave; a good follow through. (He always tried to throw his hand with the discus.)

"Jark always took plenty of easy work with the discus before taking any distance throws. He always worked to control the discus, and, once in condition, threw for distance but once a week. His best throws came when he had correct timing of the different movements of the body.

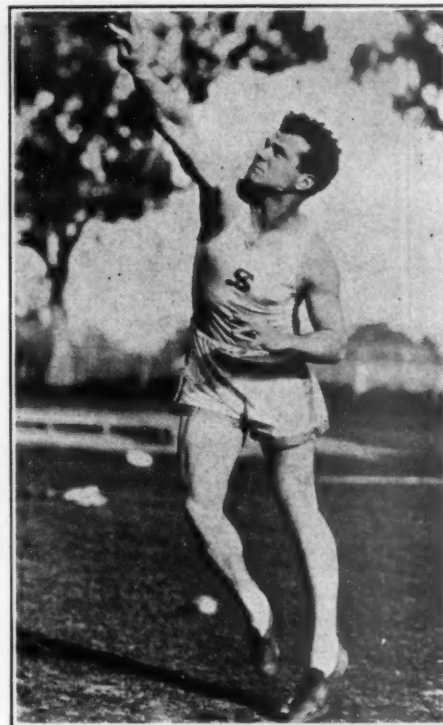
"Track was Jark's only sport."

"John F. Anderson is a large, symmetrically proportioned man weighing about 200 pounds and standing six feet four," states Charles E. Clem-inshaw. "In high school he was a great athlete and competed in track, football and basketball. In his freshman year at Cornell he ran on the relay team, and was able to do the quarter mile in 54 seconds.

"He has always been a great student of the game and has always paid a great deal of attention to details. During his four years at Cornell he spent many hours working on the small details in the form of good shot putter or discus thrower. As a result, all his actions were smooth and graceful. His natural strength gave him a great advantage, and, coupled with smooth action, made him a hard man to beat. He had a definite rhythm to his movements in the circle, and finished his throws with a great deal of snap. His action pictures clearly indicate how he 'went out' after each throw or put. He had very



John Anderson, Cornell University.



Eric Krenz, Stanford University

good balance and was able to hold himself in the circle although at the end of the throw he was reaching out.

"Unusual muscular control also was one of his advantages. He is an excellent golfer and gymnast, and much of his success was due to his strong arms and all-around development.

"His best mark in the discus was 157 feet 5¾ inches made at the Ohio Relays in 1929. He consistently threw over 150 feet and in practice made 160 feet on several occasions. I believe his best mark in the shot was 47 feet 7¾ inches made at the Indoor I. C. A. A. A. A. meet in 1929."

FOR the third successive year, Edmund F. Black, hammer thrower of the University of Maine, is on the Honor Roll, and for the second time at the head of the list of men in this event. In his three years of collegiate competition, he has increased his best distance from 159 feet 7¾ inches, made in the I. C. A. A. A. A. meet in 1927, to 171 feet 1 inch, made in the New England Intercollegiate meet in 1929. His best 1928 distance was 168 feet 4¾ inches.

During 1929, in addition to the meet in which he made his best mark, he won the hammer event at the I. C. A. A. A. A. meet with a throw of 163 feet, the Maine State Intercollegiate meet with a distance of 160 feet 3½ inches and the Penn Relays with a distance of 160 feet 8½ inches.

Coach Steve Farrell says of W. H. Ketz, University of Michigan hammer thrower:

"Ketz is twenty-two years old, was

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born in Detroit, Michigan, and threw the twelve pound hammer in his high school days. He did not attract much attention in this event, as his best throw was only about 130 feet. He also threw the javelin, but with little success. In his freshman year at Michigan he threw the sixteen pound hammer with two turns 140 feet, and has shown improvement each year since then. He stands six feet one inch and weighs 195 pounds. He uses a one handle grip on the hammer, uses three turns in competition and very seldom steps out of the circle.

"For his winter training he plays hand ball and squash ball and throws the 35 pound weight. He was captain of the 1929 track team."

Ketz placed next to Gwinn, winner of the event, in the National Collegiate meet, and won the Western Conference hammer event at 157 feet 7 inches and the Drake Relay hammer at 157 feet 7 inches. He holds



W. H. Ketz, University of Michigan.



Warren L. Worden, Cornell University.



Edmund E. Black, University of Maine.

the Western Conference record of 161 feet 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

"Warren L. Worden of Cornell was never a hard worker in his events, but had a way of picking up things quickly," according to Charles E. Cleminshaw. "He threw the javelin, 35 pound weight, and 16 pound hammer. He was naturally fast and springy, but never became a finished performer like his team mate Anderson. In the hammer, he had an unusually vertical swing but was not very smooth in his turns. He was a very good javelin thrower, although he did not give this event much attention. His best mark was a few inches over 190 feet."

Frank N. Conner, Yale, 1931, prepared at the Hill School, and while there set an interscholastic record in the hammer. He was on the freshman team at Yale, and in 1928 made the Olympic team. Against Princeton in that year he threw the hammer 165 feet 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches to set a new meet record. He did not compete in the Intercollegiates because of ineli-



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Frank Conner, Yale University.

gibility, but won the event against Harvard the week before.

Don Gwinn of the University of Pittsburgh won the hammer throw in the National Collegiate meet with a throw of 163 feet 9¾ inches, was third in the I. C. A. A. A. meet and second in the Penn Relays. He was a place winner for America in the 1928 Olympics.

Gwinn is known as one of the smallest of the star weight men, being less than five feet eight inches in height, and weighing under 160 pounds. He is powerfully built through the legs and shoulders, however. He is a diligent trainer and studies his technique, constantly seeking to improve it.

IN winning the javelin event at the California Intercollegiate meet with a throw of 209 feet 9¾ inches, Emory Curtice of Stanford University earned the right to the first place in this event on the 1929 Honor Roll. He placed second in the I. C. A. A. A. meet, where he was beaten by Kibby of Stanford, and third in the West Coast Relays.

Kenneth Churchill, javelin thrower of the University of California, made his best record of the year, 209 feet 7 inches, in the California-Stanford dual meet. This was good enough to place him on the Honor Roll, second only to Curtice. Churchill placed third in the javelin in the I. C. A. A. A. meet, in which he was defeated by Kibby of Stanford and Curtice.

Of Floyd, his coach, Frank G. Anderson, writes:

"J. G. Floyd, javelin thrower of Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, set a new record in the Southwest Conference meet last

spring with a distance of 204 feet 4½ inches. Floyd was then in his sophomore year. As a freshman, Floyd threw the javelin 165 feet, and until after the first meet last year he showed no improvement. During the remaining meets of the year his average was better than 200 feet. It is hard to account for such a jump in his marks from one week to another, and all the more so when he was consistent at, or better than, 200 feet.

"Floyd's style is unusual in that he throws from an up-in-the-air position. The accompanying picture shows him a foot off of the ground with the javelin still in his hand. In most other respects he carries and releases the javelin in the usual manner. He is a powerful, stocky type, and should be able to weather the strain of javelin throwing through his coming years of eligibility. As viewed by the observer standing directly in front, his arm from his shoulder through the elbow to the hand describes a straight line as it comes up and forward above the shoulder. In this way it is possible to relieve much of the arm strain that will result in javelin throwing from letting the elbow get out of line with the shoulder and hand. This point may help some javelin throwers



J. G. Floyd, Texas A. & M.



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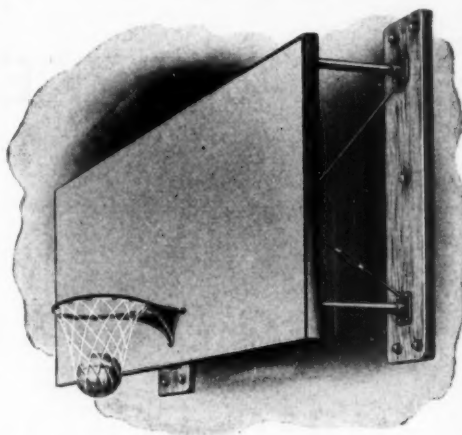
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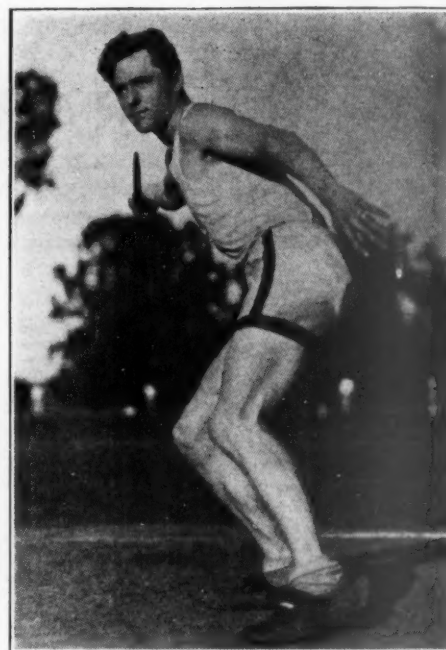
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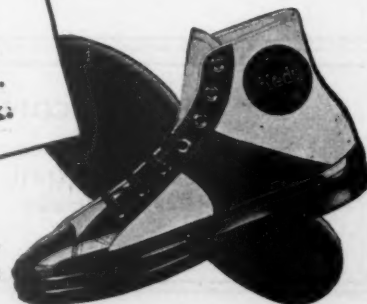
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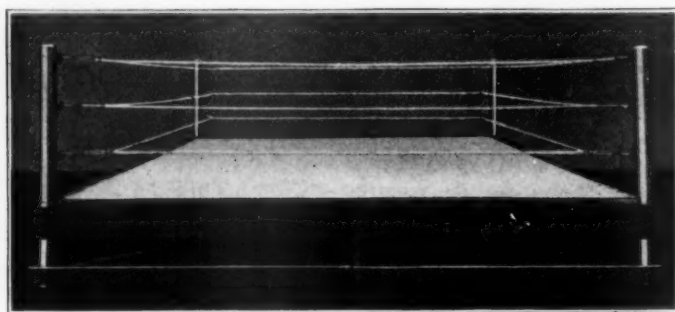
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THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL.

advantage in throwing the javelin.

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Report of the Eighth Annual National Collegiate Athletic Association Track and Field Meet

By A. A. Stagg

Director of Athletics
The University of Chicago

THE Eighth Annual National Collegiate Athletic Association Track and Field Meet was held on Stagg Field, Chicago, June 7 and 8, 1929. The members of the original committee, Messrs. Griffith, Jones, and Stagg, were in charge.

The meet will be historical by the fact that a new world's record of 9 2/5 seconds was established by G. S. Simpson of Ohio State University in the 100 yard dash, and a new record of 159 feet 17/8 inches was made in the discus throw by P. H. Rasmus of Ohio State, which beat the best previous N. C. A. A. record by 9 feet 11 7/8 inches. New N. C. A. A. records were also made in three other events, namely: 20.8 seconds in the 220 yard dash by G. S. Simpson of Ohio State, supplanting 20.9 seconds made by R. A. Locke of the University of Nebraska in 1926 and A. Bracey of Rice Institute in 1928; 50 feet 3 inches in the shot put by H. Rothert of Stanford University, supplanting 50 feet 3/4 inch made by John Kuck of Kansas State Teachers College in 1926; and 13 feet 8 7/8 inches in the pole vault by R. W. Edmonds of Stanford University and T. Warne of Northwestern University, who tied at this height, supplanting 13 feet 6 1/2 inches made by R. W. Edmonds of Stanford University in 1928.

Ohio State won the team championship by scoring 50 points on the basis of 10 for first, 8 for second, 6 for third, 4 for fourth, 2 for fifth, and 1 for sixth. The University of Washington was second with 42 points, the University of Illinois third with 35 1/2 points, the University of Southern California fourth with 32 points, and Stanford University fifth with 28 points. Out of 69 colleges and uni-



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versities competing, 47 scored points.

It is interesting to observe how strong the N. C. A. A. Track and Field Meet has been from the beginning. The initial meet in 1921 started off with 45 colleges competing from 21 different states. In the second meet there were 46 colleges from 21 states; in the third, 59 from 25 states; in the fourth, 51 from 24 states; in the fifth, 56 from 25 states; in the sixth, 64 from 26 states; in the seventh, 61 from 28 states; and in the eighth, 69 from 25 states. An analysis of the different number of colleges winning points is also interesting. In the first meet 30 colleges scored, in the second 29, in the third 35, in the fourth 24, in the fifth 39, in the sixth 44, in the seventh 39 and in the eighth 47.

Because the committee has felt the advisability of making this strictly a championship meet and thereby limiting the athletes to high class performers, emphasis has been laid not on the number of competitors but on the quality. One hundred thirteen men competed in the first meet, 154 in the second, 178 in the third, 157 in the fourth, 179 in the fifth, 183 in the sixth, 206 in the seventh and 206 in the eighth.

The records and quality of competition were splendid throughout the 1929 meet. The preliminaries on Friday presaged the establishing of a new world's record in the 100 yard dash by the fact that G. S. Simpson of Ohio State and E. Tolan of Michigan each won their heats in 9.5 seconds, while C. A. Bracey of Rice Institute and C. Leland of Texas Christian University each won heats in 9.6 seconds. In the 220 yard dash, three of the four heats in the preliminaries were run in 21.1 seconds, 21.4 seconds and 21.5 seconds. In the preliminaries of the 440 yard run, the three heats were run in 48.3 seconds, 48.9 seconds and 49.2 seconds. In the preliminaries of the 120 yard high hurdles, two of the four heats were won in 14.9 seconds, a third in 15 seconds and a fourth in 15.1 seconds.

The coaches and managers met on Friday morning and decided on the drawings for the preliminaries that afternoon. At the banquet in the evening, there were long and interesting discussions, one of them being on the value of starting blocks of various kinds. It was the consensus of opinion of the coaches present that starting blocks were not of any particular value in starting, but it was agreed that they saved time in running off meets, avoided tearing up the track and gave firmness where the paths

had been dug up by previous starters.

An excellent report was presented by Lieutenant Bonner Fellers of the United States Army on the effect of wind pressure on runners. He showed mathematically what the pressure of a five mile wind was when running with it and when running against it, and stated that it was his judgment that up to five miles it did not make much difference whether a man was running with or against the wind. He stated that a wind directly across did not affect the runner either way. Coach Edmundson of the University of Washington, who had made some tests in running with and against the wind, contributed to the discussion with the results of his experiments. Coach Walter Christie of the University of California, who has done a lot of professional sprinting, brought forth a big laugh when he said that maybe it could be mathematically proven that it would not make any difference whether a man ran with or against the wind, but as the result of his long experience at sprinting, he would rather run with the wind than against it.

A prorating of 90 per cent of the cost of the round trip railroad fare was made to the competitors and to coaches of teams of three or more men.

The following new N. C. A. A. records were made:

100 yard dash—G. S. Simpson (Ohio State University), 9.4 seconds.
220 yard dash—G. S. Simpson (Ohio State University), 20.8 seconds.
Pole vault—R. W. Edmonds (Stanford University) and T. Warne (Northwestern University), 13 feet 8½ inches.
Shot put—H. Rothert (Stanford University), 50 feet 3 inches.
Discus throw—P. A. Rasmus (Ohio State University), 159 feet 1½ inches.

The individual winners in each event in the Eighth N. C. A. A. Track and Field Championships are as follows:

TRACK EVENTS

100 yard dash, won by G. S. Simpson, Ohio State University. Time 9.4 seconds. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*
220 yard dash, won by G. S. Simpson, Ohio State University. Time 20.8 seconds. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*
440 yard run, won by R. Walter, Northwestern University. Time 47.9 seconds.
880 yard run, won by E. B. Genung, University of Washington. Time 1:55.
One mile run, won by W. C. Getz, Alfred University. Time 4:19.4.
Two mile run, won by D. Abbott, University of Illinois. Time 9:30.
120 yard high hurdles, won by R. C. Rockaway, Ohio State University. Time 14.7 seconds.
220 yard low hurdles, won by S. Anderson, University of Washington. Time 23.5 seconds.

FIELD EVENTS

Pole vault, won by R. W. Edmonds, Stanford University and T. Warne, Northwestern University. Height 13 feet 8½ inches. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*
High jump, won by P. Shelby, University of Oklahoma. Height 6 feet 3 inches.
Broad jump, won by E. L. Gordon, University of Iowa. Distance 24 feet 8½ inches.
Shot put, won by H. Rothert, Stanford University. Distance 50 feet 3 inches. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*
Discus throw, won by P. A. Rasmus, Ohio State University. Distance 159 feet 1½ inches. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*
Hammer throw, won by D. Gwinn, University of



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Pittsburgh. Distance 163 feet 9 1/4 inches.
Javelin throw, won by J. P. Mortenson, University of Southern California. Distance 203 feet 7 1/4 inches.

TRACK AND FIELD RECORDS OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Below is a list of National Collegiate Athletic Association Track and Field Records. Of these, one was made in the first N. C. A. A. meet in 1921, one was made in the third N. C. A. A. meet in 1923, one was made in the fourth N. C. A. A. meet in 1925, one was made in the fifth N. C. A. A. meet in 1926, two were made in the sixth N. C. A. A. meet in 1927, four were made in the seventh N. C. A. A. meet in 1928 and five were made in the eighth N. C. A. A. meet in 1929.

The holders of these records are as follows:

RECEIPTS, EXPENSES AND PRORATING, N. C. A. A. MEETS 1921-1929							
	Receipts	Expenses	Receipts	Amount Prorated	Total No. Competitors	No. Prorated	Rate of Prorating
1921	\$4,114.75	\$ 929.17	\$3,185.58	\$3,039.16	113	102	2/3 R. R. and Pullman
1922	8,805.40	1,483.94	7,321.46	5,761.96	154	136	Full R. R. and Pullman
1923	8,153.22	1,659.94	6,493.28	*7,325.34	178	162	3/4 R. R. and Pullman
1925	4,156.60	1,107.21	3,049.39	3,024.30	157	147	1/2 R. R. and Pullman
1926	6,149.00					18 coaches	Pullman
Gifts	102.00						
	\$6,251.00	\$1,840.15	\$4,410.85	\$4,193.16	179	169	3/5 R. R.
1927	4,343.00					26 coaches	
Gifts	7.50						
	\$4,350.50	\$1,476.96	\$2,873.54	†\$3,060.03	183	166	50 per cent
1928	6,689.00					24 coaches	R. R.
Gifts	35.00						
	\$6,724.00	\$1,807.03	\$4,916.97	\$3,633.30	206	179	50 per cent
1929	7,740.42	1,257.17	6,483.25	‡7,178.76	206	22 coaches	R. R.
						183	90 per cent
						27 coaches	R. R.

*\$832.06 borrowed from the N. C. A. A. Track and Field Sinking Fund. Paid back this amount in 1928.

†\$186.49 borrowed from the N. C. A. A. Track and Field Sinking Fund. Paid back this amount in 1928.

‡\$695.51 borrowed from the N. C. A. A. Track and Field Sinking Fund.

The Administration of Home Talent Baseball Leagues

By Anton M. Pfiffner

Sports Editor, Stevens Point, Wisconsin, Daily Journal

IN the creed of home talent baseball nothing is more true than that "money is the root of all evil!" As long as the home talent clubs, which are apparently the present last resource which is keeping baseball alive in the small towns, can keep away from money troubles, they can prosper. Singularly enough, prosperity is frequently one of the home talent club's greatest evils. While it needs money to operate, too much breeds extravagance, and the managers forget that they are, after all, just an association to promote base-

ball, not a society to help enrich the small time ball player.

One of the reasons golf has made such heavy inroads on baseball popularity is that it is a game the fan plays. He takes part in it, not as a spectator, but as competitor. The home talent baseball league, which is the foundation for continuance of baseball in the small places where baseball, in Wisconsin at least, seems most to prosper, should be built upon the same principles.

It should be formed with the thought that it is a way to enable the youth or young man who wishes to play baseball to find a proper outlet for his desire. The home talent

100 yard dash—G. S. Simpson (Ohio State University), 1929, 9.4 seconds.

220 yard dash—G. S. Simpson (Ohio State University), 1929, 20.8 seconds.

440 yard run—E. L. Spencer (Stanford University), 1928, 47.7 seconds.

880 yard run—J. F. Sittig (University of Illinois), 1927, 1:54.2.

One mile run—R. Conger (Iowa State), 1927, 4:17.6.

R. Kiser (University of Washington), 1928, 4:17.6.

Two mile run—D. Abbott (University of Illinois), 1928, 9:28.8.

120 yard high hurdles—E. J. Thomson (Dartmouth College), 1921, 14.4 seconds.

220 yard low hurdles—F. J. Cuhel (University of Iowa), 1928, 23.2 seconds.

Pole vault—R. W. Edmonds (Stanford University), 1929, 13 feet 8 1/4 inches.

T. Warne (Northwestern University), 1929, 13 feet 8 1/4 inches.

High jump—W. C. Haggard (University of Texas), 1926, 6 feet 7 1/4 inches.

Broad jump—DeHart Hubbard (University of Michigan), 1925, 25 feet 10 1/4 inches.

Shot put—H. Rother (Stanford University), 1929, 50 feet 3 inches.

Discus throw—P. A. Rasmus (Ohio State University), 1929, 159 feet 1 1/2 inches.

Hammer throw—F. D. Tootell (Bowdoin College), 1923, 175 feet 1 inch.

Javelin throw—L. Bartlett (Albion College), 1928, 216 feet 7 inches.

Signed—A. A. STAGG,

Chairman.

league ought to be a league of ball players, not of clubs. The ball player is the important cog in its machinery. It should protect him from himself, attempt to make him understand that if he does not play with the club managers, he will drive them to the place where he can not play for them.

The home talent baseball movement has made much progress in Wisconsin. Some of the leagues have continued for close on to ten years now, some longer. Those which have perished have fallen prey to the evil of money. Leagues which started with the sincere desire to keep away from heavy expenses have found themselves expanding as public interest has brought them increased attendance and increased gate receipts.

Once the race to pay outside ball players is started, it is a fast one. The pace quickens and it is one to burn out not only the club managers who must find the money to keep up with it, but the spectators as well, who find they cannot retain interest in a team built up of imported players who, they believe, are frequently not so good as the home boys who play for the sport of it.

There are several ways in which this tendency can be stopped. One of the best is the territorial regulation. In a small, compact circuit where territories overlap, this plan sometimes cannot be used successfully. In others it is easily done. The idea is this: The several clubs in the league are allotted a particular section from which to recruit players. It may run up to a radius of twenty-five miles from the ball park. It may be as low as eight miles, depending upon the size of the league and the density of population. Clubs are permitted to carry up to fifteen players—more, if the league finds it desirable—on their rosters. Each must live within the allotted territory. He must have gained residence according to whatever plan the league selects. Usually it is April 1 of the present season.

Sometimes a circuit may permit a club to engage one or two or three players from without its territory. This condition, if it is a part of the league's regulations, is uniform for the circuit. This is done to permit a club to secure a pitcher if none is to be found within its own territory. To be more certain of preventing recruiting of players this regulation may be omitted. It may be necessary, however, to maintain a constant race. Even competition is the lifeblood of the home talent league.

If territorial regulations are adopted, the player-listing plan, which is

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One of the main features in these shoes is the way the spikes are anchored in the shoes. This is a patented feature which gives a much more solid anchorage than the old method of the "big headed tack" spike anchored between the layers of leather. This solid anchorage is especially helpful in broad jumping, since there is no energy lost by spikes wiggling in the soles of shoes. Believe you will find that track men will have less trouble with their feet by using short spikes on indoor tracks.

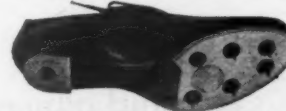
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more popular, need not be used, but in any case it is a most excellent regulation. A club is permitted to list fifteen players at the start of the season, for instance. It may change its roster after so many games, probably four in a Sunday league, after which it must adhere strictly to its list in making up its line-ups. In case of dire need, a league may permit changes by majority agreement of the managers of the circuit. The larger the majority, the better. The more difficult it is for a team to alter its line-up, the better. Ways always may be found of violating regulations, strict as they may be. The temptation to get a new player at a critical time in the race is most serious. Unanimous consent for a club to use a new player would not be undesirable. Three-fourths majority is good.

The necessity for stern guidance in a home talent league is not to be underestimated. All the rules in the world will not replace the leadership of a man who understands baseball, the needs of the small town manager and his problems. His rule should be just but stern. He should play no favorites. Strict discipline alone will preserve leagues, because they usually are loosely hung contrivances that fall apart quickly if permitted to disintegrate over violations of the code.

Let us get back to the golf idea. As said before, golf is a game in which there are no spectators. The participant alone counts. The same thought will preserve the baseball league. In any league territory there are enough young men willing and aching to play ball to band together in clubs. If they are sold on the idea that the league is theirs, not the public's, the rest is comparatively easy. It is a structure in which the league rests at the bottom. Next in importance come the men who will collect the teams, manage clubs and handle the business affairs, the affairs which need leadership and the personal efforts required to band a set of youths together in a club. Then come the spectators.

In the ideal home talent league the spectators would not count. They would only be necessary evils. The game would come first. The desire of the athlete to play would rule all.

Carrying the ideal to the extreme would be the willingness of this ideal ball player to pay his own expenses, to "chip in" for the financial expenditures of his club. None would think of taking anything out for himself. He would be thinking of contributing, not receiving. In this league no spectators would be needed. But no league such as this is known to exist. Young

men who want to play ball almost always do not have the money to go to this extreme. They will play for nothing, but they expect some one to foot the bill. That is where, in the home talent league, the spectator steps in. He is willing to pay if the game is interesting, run by competent umpires and unmarred by bickerings over rulings.

It is entirely possible to have a league which the players understand is theirs, a league which is organized, first, for the purpose of providing them an outlet for the love of baseball which they have, and second, to provide entertainment for the fans. It is not difficult, but it requires close cooperation. Eight good men willing to manage clubs along these lines, plus a directing head of the league not affiliated with any of the teams, can do it quite easily.

I have had five years of experience in quite such a league. It is in Portage County, Wisconsin, the seat of which is Stevens Point, a city of 14,000 people. The league embraces the county, in which there are 35,000 residents. It is rural except for Stevens Point. The clubs represent the rural villages in the city. None has more than 500 residents. One of the clubs does not represent a village. It is managed by a baseball lover who has provided a park in the country and has gathered around him a team of boys recruited from the countryside. The ages of the players run from fifteen and sixteen to forty and more, though some of the latter will not admit too much in the case of age.

We do not have territorial restrictions because territories overlap. Besides, there are more ball players in Stevens Point than one club, which represents a small section of the city, is permitted to carry. So the listing plan is used instead. Players from Stevens Point participate on outlying clubs, but not many. There are too many willing youngsters in the villages whom the managers, with commendable home town patriotism, include on their rosters. A team carries fifteen players. No changes may be made except by consent of a majority of the managers in the league. Experience has shown that this should be increased to a three-fourths majority or unanimous consent. No player may be recruited farther away than fifteen miles of the county line. No player may be paid a salary. Players are permitted to accept not more than ten cents a mile for expense money. Paid umpires handle all games. There is a uniform charge at the gate, a uniform time for starting

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games, uniform rules for grounds. The umpires are men of experience. They have paid their salaries in increased attendance, as the spectators found the games were played quickly, without wrangling, without delay.

Use of an ineligible player, an unlisted player for instance, would mean automatic forfeiture of the game. Managers are careful, therefore, to see that new players are added to their rosters in the accepted way. They may not have more than fifteen players at any one time upon their rolls. If one is added, another must be withdrawn. Full publication must be given each addition. The managers are well aware at all times of any changes in another team's roster. They watch these changes carefully. It is difficult for any one team to "put something over" on the others as far as players are concerned.

It is the practice among teams in this league to put profits, if any, into a "kitty" which is split at the close of the season on a percentage basis, or any system previously agreed upon. The pitcher and catcher usually get more than one share. In the Portage County league there usually are profits to share. Here is where the home town player gets his portion. Managers, and players too, realize that it is unfair for an outside player to demand pay at a set figure while the man next to him is playing for a portion of a problematical profit at the close of the season. The player who demands his pay beforehand, and allows his companions to take all the chances on losses, or no compensation at all, is bound to be unpopular. Hence in this circuit, where the mutuality idea is played to the highest extent, the tendency is to use players from home. The managers, in some cases driven to this extremity, have been agreeably surprised by discovering good, latent talent at home. The playing of youths is encouraged in every way because it is realized only youth can perpetuate the teams. The older men tire and others must be found to take their places.

It is needless to go into the question of rules in detail. The cardinal principle of home talent ball and home talent leagues must be this fostering of the love of playing the game. The player must be sold out of the idea that he should get something for playing. He must be encouraged to accept an equal share in what profits there may be. Such a league is well off without players who think they must have money each Sunday. It may be difficult to start this idea in some communities where the old one

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has held sway for long. It will take time to build, but eventually baseball will win. The game is too large to be stopped by something which has fastened itself, like a parasite, upon it.

The underlying rules are simple: Uniform player regulations for all teams. Requirement that teams be confined to set territories or approved player rosters. Laws regulating amounts which may be spent for expense money or salaries for key players, preferably only the pitcher if money must be paid, but best of all no salaries at all. Paid, league umpires, appointed by the president and subject only to his direction. Plenty of publicity about what the league is doing. Small guarantees to visiting teams. Small admission prices. Short distances between parks; a compact league. Restriction of territory from which players may be used.

This article is written mostly from the small town idea. But the plan may easily be adapted to urban territories; in fact it is used, with the modifications directed by experience, in the city of Milwaukee where hundreds and hundreds of ball players of all ages compete on teams annually under direction of Harold "Zip" Morgan, the municipal athletic director. In Milwaukee the leagues are determined according to classes, with ages and previous experience considered in the determination of eligibility to competition in a particular league. Elsewhere in the country the same principles are used with such changes as are dictated by local necessities.

But underlying the success of every one of these municipal or home talent leagues, is the fostering of the love of the sport. The community of interest, the mutuality of the player, the encouraging of him to believe that it is his league and that its success is his success must be secured or a home talent league may soon perish if it hasn't some other virtue to preserve it. Money must occupy the background. It is the necessary evil, the "root of all evil." When a team goes into the market and openly admits it is paying for playing, the ball player naturally turns Shylock. He demands his pound of flesh. The player will get all the traffic will bear. He goes into it as a commercial proposition. The sporting angle is lost. The manager becomes, not the manager of a baseball club, but of an entertainment. The public comes to be amused. If it is neither amused nor entertained it soon wends its way elsewhere to baseball's competitors.



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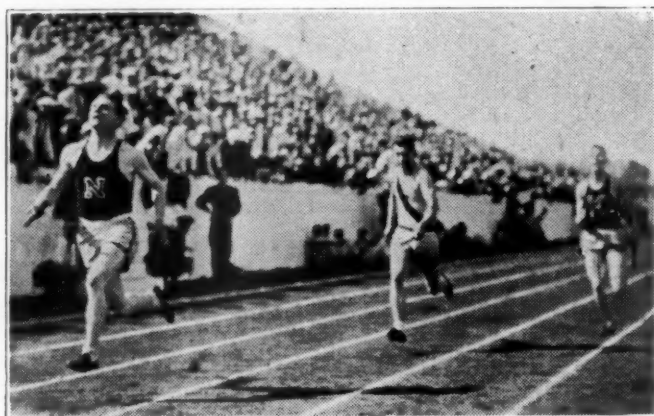
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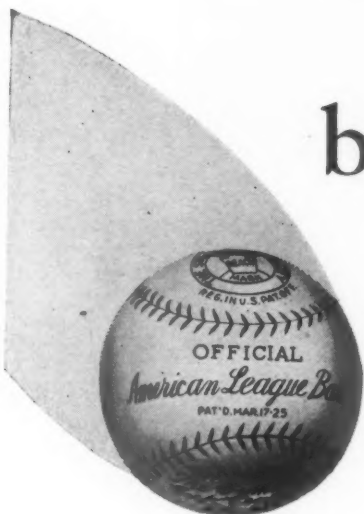
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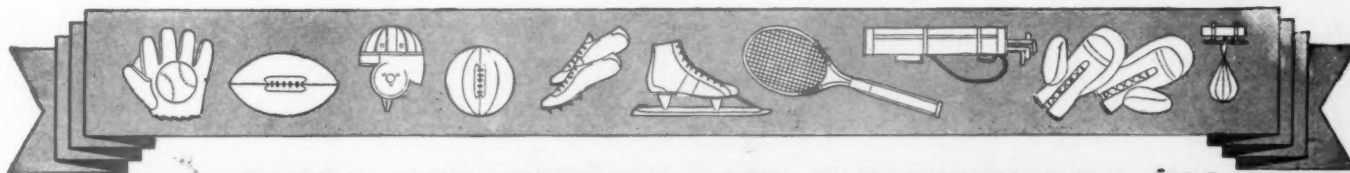
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